The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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EXTENSION ORDINANCES UP TONIGHT

Traction Companies Are Ready to Ask the Council for Fifty-Year Franchises.

CITY IS TO GET $575,000.

Annual Compensation from 1-2 to 3 1-2 Per Cent of the Gross Earnings of Each Line.

RUMORS OF THE SUPPORT.

Ordinances granting a fifty-year extension of the franchises of the North, South, and West Side street car companies are now prepared for introduction in the City Council this evening. Unless some change comes over the situation between now and the time of the Council meeting, they will be duly presented and sent to the proper committe soon after the roll-call discloses a quorum of Aldermen present. That committee will be the joint committee of Streets and Alleys North, South, and West, and be composed of the following members:

NORTH SIDE.

Lyman. Brown. Cannon.	Herrman. Maltby.	Barry. Griffith.

SOUTH SIDE.

Coughlin. Cook. Alling. Ballenberg. Math.	Cloidt. Martin. Bigane. McInerney.	Reichardt. Sproul. Nelson. Wiora.

WEST SIDE.

Brennan. Murphy. Bennett (S). Cullerton. Biewer.	Colson. Francis. Little. Ziehn. Tuite.	Kunz. Oberndorf. Haberkorn. Kimbell. McCarthy.

It is not overstating the case to say the ordinances will find plenty of friends in that committee.

The ordinances as they have been prepared by the legal departments of the three companies interested provide for a graded system of compensation for the city which, on the basis of the street car business of 1898, would give the city an annual income from street car earnings of $575,000 a year. The rate of compensation to be paid by the companies is based on the mileage earnings of their various lines and runs from one-half of 1 to 3 per cent on the gross receipts.

How Compensation Is Figured.

No line which earns less than $7,500 a mile after all charges are taken out will be made to pay any compensation at all. Lines which earn over $7,500 a mile and less than $10,000 will have to pay one-half of 1 per cent. The line which earns more than $10,000 and less than $12,500 a mile must pay 1 per cent. Lines earning more than $12,500 and less than $15,000 will be assessed 1½ per cent. So it will go in an increasing ratio until the lines which earn $25,000 a year a mile are reached. They will have to pay 3½ per cent on their gross earnings, and this will be the limit. No higher rate of compensation than 3½ per cent will be offered, and all lines earning over $25,000 a year will be treated alike.

The calculation of the accountants of the street car companies is that this compensation would give the city somewhere between $500,000 and $600,000 a year, the amount of course increasing as the earnings of the companies grow. The theory on which the plan of compensation has been drawn is to make the companies making the most money pay the larger proportion of the tax.

Rumors as to Support.

All sorts of stories went around town yesterday as to the number of Aldermen the companies thought they had with them in the attempt to pass these ordinances. It has been the theory all along the ordinances would not be presented until the companies felt sure they had votes enough to pass them through the Council and over the Mayor's veto, but it is possible the corporations are relying on getting some support they do not now possess after the ordinances are once in, and will introduce them without an absolute surety that enough Aldermen have been secured.

The time has come when something must be done and done soon and it may be this has actuated the companies to determine to send the ordinances in anyhow and let them take their chances. Some rumors had it the companies have secured promises from fifty-three Aldermen, but no one pays much attention to that story. As a friend of the street car companies put it: "Forty-six votes are enough; we are not caring especially for the extra seven."

To Win or Lose Together.

All three of the big street car companies have pooled their issues and united their forces in the attempt to pass these ordinances. It is to be a case of "One for all and all for one." The three great ordinances are to go into the Council together, be considered in committee together, be voted on in the Council together, and pass or fall before the Mayor's veto together. If one succeeds all will succeed, and if one fails all will fail.

The proposition is to have the ordinances take the regular order in the Council. When introduced, as has been stated, they will be referred to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys North, South, and West. If this committee is active, and there is no reason to suppose it will not be, it can report back the ordinances the evening of Monday, Dec. 12. They will then, under the rules, have to be deferred and published and cannot come before the Council for passage until Monday, Dec. 19. That will be the field night. Then the ordinances must be read section by section, then an opportunity to put in amendments will be offered and then the ordinances must be passed. To pass them, however, and reject or adopt amendments as their backers may desire will require only thirty-five votes, and no doubt is expressed but that the companies easily can muster that number.

When the Test Will Come.

But on the next meeting, which in ordinary events would be Monday, Dec. 26, but which will probably be fixed for some earlier or later date on account of Christmas coming on Sunday, the veto will come in and then will be the decisive vote. Under the charter but one motion is allowed, and it "to pass the ordinances, the veto of the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding." It takes forty-six votes to carry this motion and make the ordinances law. On this vote the street car companies will be busy bringing out all their strength and votes which up to this time have been kept under cover will have to come out. This will be the decisive vote and on it depends the fate of the fifty-year franchises.

Such is the present program. The only thing which can arise to change it is the discovery on the part of the companies of some unforseen happening which might interfere with their plans. Such a change is always possible and these extension ordinances are never in the Council until they are in the hands of the reading clerk, but it is not believed anything will happen to change the program this time.

Line Earnings a Secret.

The street car corporations of the city have never in their financial reports to stockholders given out any figures showing the gross earnings of the various lines of their respective systems—and unless such figures are provided on the introduction of the ordinances it would be pure guess work to determine how much the companies would have to pay the city on the basis of compensation they are expected to offer. There is little doubt, however, that the financial benefits of this piecemeal system of basing compensation on the earnings of the separate lines instead of each system as a whole would accrue to the companies rather than to the city. It would afford inducements to greater economies of operation, probably at the expense of public convenience. For instance, the tendency doubtless would be to divert traffic from lines which had moderate business to lines where the traffic was already congested.

In this way the rate of compensation on all lines except those whereon the traffic was already congested would be kept at a low limit, while on the crowded lines, which would thus become more crowded, the rate of compensation could not go above the maximum established in the ordinances of 3½ per cent.

Finances of the Systems.

Following are figures showing the gross and net earnings of the City railway and the North and West Chicago systems in 1888, 1893, and 1897, as presented in the financial reports of those years:

GROSS EARNINGS.

	1888.	*1893.	1897.
City railway....	$2,611,841	$6,059,989	$4,816,516
North Chicago....	1,503,767	3,101,148	2,911,552
West Chicago....	2,835,002	5,235,633	3,899,915

NET EARNINGS.

	1888.	*1893.	1897.
City railway.....$	683,338	$2,637,949	$1,907,534
North Chicago...	589,758	1,688,392	1,591,625
West Chicago...	988,665	2,342,651	1,970,253

*World's Fair year.

Following are the capitalizations of the three systems, rate of dividends, and present market value of stock of same:

	Stock.	Market value Dec. 3.	Earned on stock 1897, per ct.	Dividend rate.
City railway	$12,000,000	300	13.747	12
North Chicago...	*7,920,000	232	14.47	12
West Chicago...	13,189,000	103	6.32	6

*In 1897 capitalization was $6,600,000.

The West Chicago system has to pay fixed interest charges of $936,000 a year, which reduces its "earned on stock" below that of the North Chicago system, although the above tables show "net earnings" of the former road to be the larger.

CHIEF AGUINALDO PERSECUTING AND KILLING ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Is Said to Have Begun a Series of Cruelties Against the Friars in the Philippine Islands Since Renouncing Their Church.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—It is reported that since Aguinaldo, the Philippine chief, renounced the Catholic Church a series of persecutions against the friars has begun.

His persecution of these men is said to surpass the cruelties practiced in China and other semi-barbaric countries. It is reported that the insurgents last week captured a number of friars near Manila and took them to the woods, tying them to stakes and burning them to death by degrees. They were subjected to terrible tortures.

It is reported that Aguinaldo has ordered that a number of expeditions be sent to the Vizcaya Islands, near the Philippines. These islands are still in the possession of the Spanish government. Aguinaldo proposes to take possession of them, and further complications with the American government may ensue unless he is prevented. Admiral Dewey, in view of the instructions which have been sent to him, will frustrate these expeditions.

Several commanders of high rank have separated from Aguinaldo. Macanulos, one of his Lieutenants, is said to have attempted to displace Aguinaldo in his leadership.

The insurgents have taken possession of the Gatanes Islands, according to late reports, and under the guise of being revolutionists are infesting the roads as public highwaymen. The Governor of the island's has been taken a prisoner and put in jail at Apperri.

GEN. HORACE PORTER DENIES A ROCHEFORT STATEMENT IN PARIS.

He Says There Is No Truth in the Assertion He Connected England with the Dreyfus Agitation—Colonel Picquart Appeals to Court of Cassation.

Paris, Dec. 4.—Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigeant, having declared in his paper that General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, recently said England had financed the Dreyfus syndicate with a view of dividing and weakening France, General Porter on being shown the paper said that Rochefort's statement was a fabrication, pure and simple.

Colonel Picquart, now in custody and awaiting trial on a charge of having communicated to his counsel documents that had come into his possession in the military department of the secret service, has applied to the Court of Cassation, now engaged with the Dreyfus affair, to declare whether he is amenable to military or civil jurisdiction.

His application is based upon various articles in the code of criminal procedure.

DENIES REPORT OF ALTON SALE

J. K. Mitchell, a Stockholder, Says There Is No Option and No One Has Bought the Road.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4.—John K. Mitchell, one of the stockholders in the Chicago and Alton railroad, denies that there is an option on that railroad or that it has been sold. In this respect he said tonight:

"There is not a word of truth in it, at least so far as I know, and, if there were, I would know it. By that I mean, if the controlling interest of the Alton road has passed into new hands I would be promptly informed of it. The controlling interest is for sale, of course, if any one will pay the price asked."

What that price was Mr. Mitchell would not say.

"Has any one an option on the stock?"

"No, most emphatically no; and, what is more, no one ever will."

OFFICIALS TALK OF THE MESSAGE

Outline of the Principal Features of the President's Annual Review of Current Events.

ARMY AND NAVY NEEDS.

He Says War Revenue Should Be Continued, but Currency Legislation Is Not Strongly Urged.

NO DELAY OF THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

McKinley's Review of a Year's Events.

After putting in three hours at the Gridiron dinner last night, President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet slipped over to the White House for a final conference on the message to Congress, which is now ready for publication. So far as mere size goes, it will be the longest state paper of the administration, but aside from that feature the war and its results furnished the topic for a message of as great interest as any ever presented by an American President.

Members of the Cabinet are especially enthusiastic over the President's historical sketch of the causes, conduct, and results of the war. This sketch, they believe, will go down to history as a masterpiece of thoughtful analysis. The President will devote some space to a consideration of the causes of the war, so as to show the good faith of the United States in beginning hostilities. The finding of the Peace commission will be referred to in general terms, with the announcement that the text of the treaty will be submitted to the Senate as soon as signed.

The President will explain that the Philippines and Porto Rico become the absolute property of the United States, the same being true in regard to Cuba, so far as the treaty is concerned, the nation being bound only by its own pledges. The future government of the conquered islands will be referred to Congress without specific recommendation of policy, except to urge that the subject is one of such great importance to the whole country as to necessitate the most painstaking and deliberate consideration.

As an immediate result of the war the President will point out the absolute necessity of increasing the regular establishment of both the army and the navy. He will show that under the law the regular army must be reduced to about 27,000 men, and will urge immediate action to continue the present force, and even to increase it to 100,000. The navy, it will be shown, must be increased to provide for necessary patrol duty in territories removed from our coast by thousands of miles, with the international obligations and entanglements which will be sure to follow. The President takes the ground that as the revenues are still far less than the expenditures, owing to the war budget, it would not be advisable to repeal or reduce the emergency war taxes at the present time.

As to the conduct of the war, the President refers boldly to the fact that there have been some complaints of a serious character, refers to his prompt appointment of an investigating commission, and promises that if the report shows serious mismanagement the causes will be removed and the guilty parties punished. The President will make special acknowledgment of the great confidence shown by Congress in intrusting him with the disbursement of the $50,000,000 emergency fund, and will present a general summary of its expenditure.

As to currency reform, the President refers to his message of last year, in which he favored segregating notes received in exchange for gold, but will point out that such a process cannot be undertaken, as he said before, until the receipts exceed the expenditures. Under present circumstances, with a large deficit, he does not urge any radical currency reform except as previously urged, so that banks can issue notes up to the par value of government bonds deposited as security.

The annexation of Hawaii and the report of Senator Cullom's commission are referred to as particularly gratifying, and the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama is urged, but without any specific recommendation as to routes, companies, or methods of construction and operation.

There will be a congratulatory reference to the work of the Anglo-American commission, and the expression of a belief that the negotiations will result in bringing Canada and the United States into closer and more cordial relations. So much space will be given to the war, and the problems arising from it, that the departmental reports will necessarily be summarized briefly. On the whole, the message of 1898 will certainly be one of the most remarkable state papers in the history of the government.

Miss Ruth Crandon of Evanston, a niece of Mrs. Gage, is to christen the new coast survey steamer Pathfinder at Elizabeth, N. J., next Wednesday. The Secretary of the Treasury will head a party of officials who will witness the launching.

Aguinaldo Renounces Catholicism.

Authentic reports which have reached Washington are to the effect that Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent leader, has renounced the Catholic religion in an open proclamation to his followers and has espoused that of the Protestants. None of the details of this open denunciation are obtainable, but it is said that the insurgent chief assembled his leaders near Manila last week and in a short speech to them announced that owing to his belief that the Catholic Church was influenced by the Spanish crown to such an extent that the welfare of the people was endangered he had decided to leave it and join the Protestants.

This action is not at all surprising in view of the fact that Agoncillo, the insurgent representative in Washington, about two months ago addressed a communication to an Episcopal convention which was then holding a session in Washington asking that they exert their moral aid in behalf of the insurgents of the Philippine Islands in their struggle for liberty.

Agoncillo communicated with Aguinaldo on this appeal, saying that the Episcopal Church was influential in the United States and England and that if it could be interested in the insurgents its help would be invaluable. Aguinaldo is believed to have joined the Episcopal Church, and he will appeal to the high dignitaries of that sect for their moral influence in his cause.

More Troops to Be Sent to the Philippines.

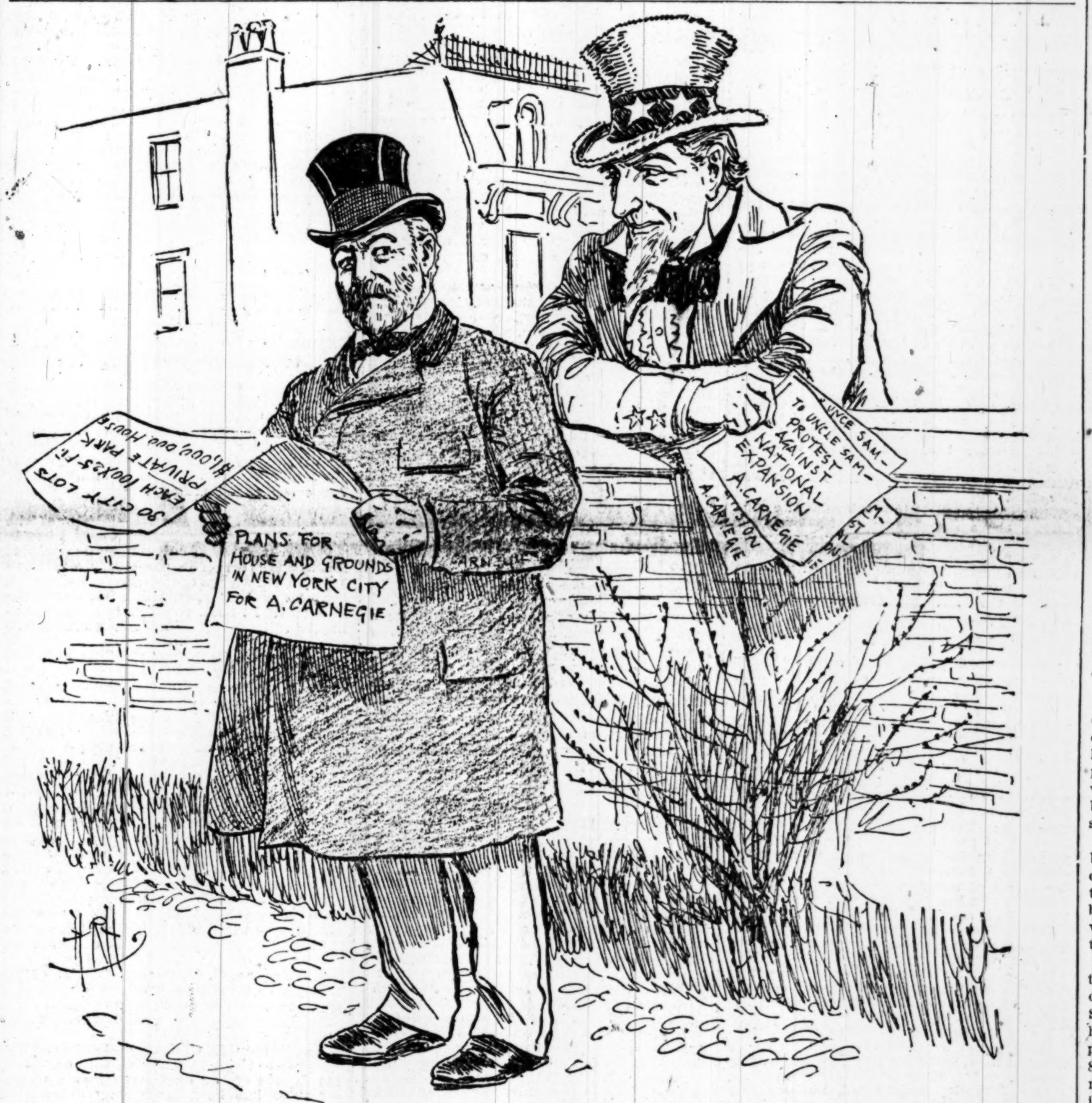
In the near future more troops will be sent to the Philippines, it having been found necessary to garrison not only Manila but also the other large islands of the group. It has been the policy of the administration for some time to relieve the volunteers in the outlying possessions and supplant them with the regular forces. This policy so far as relates to the Philippines will be delayed to some extent, because the administration desires to have enough troops there for the purpose of garrisoning the islands. This question was considered at the Cabinet meeting today, and while it has not yet been definitely decided how many troops will be sent or the date of their departure they will begin to move in that direction within the next two or three weeks.

Mr. Teller Not Alarmed at Expansion.

"None of us knows," said Senator Teller of Colorado, "what the relations of the Philippines to the United States ought to be. We have not information enough to know, but in time we will arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. I take no stock in these lamentable predictions that we have entered on the downward road because we have departed from our traditional policy. If a mistake has been made we will survive it. The republic is great and can survive many mistakes. I heard it said that the republic would be destroyed when we annexed Hawaii, but that was all mere twaddle.

"Of course, we want to go carefully in what we do as to making laws for the Philippines. We ought to have plenty of official information about the islands and the peo-

(Continued on third page.)



30 CITY LOTS
EACH 100X25 FT.
PRIVATE PARK
$1,000,000 HOUSE
PLANS FOR HOUSE AND GROUNDS IN NEW YORK CITY FOR A. CARNEGIE
TO UNCLE SAM—
PROTEST AGAINST NATIONAL EXPANSION
A. CARNEGIE

Uncle Sam—"I Thought You Were Opposed to Expansion, Friend Carnegie!"

ANDREWS SENDS HIS RESIGNATION

Letter Severing His Connection with the Board Awaits School Officials.

WILL BE READ TODAY.

Much Interest Evinced as to Its Contents, Which May Explain His Defeat.

WHAT THE TRUSTEES SAY.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews has resigned his post as Superintendent of the city schools. The resignation was written out in his office in the board rooms on Saturday afternoon, and is now either on the desk of Secretary Graham in the adjacent room or on that of President Harris at his law office in the Ashland Block. In either case the document is still unopened and its contents in detail unknown to any one but Dr. Andrews himself.

Whether he has contented himself with a formal resignation or has entered into an explanation of the reasons that have induced him to the act will not be known until Secretary Graham and President Harris open the letter. Those who have watched the developments which led the former President of Brown University to resign do not believe, however, that he prepared the document without making it contain a full statement of his position.

Part Dr. Harper Played.

The news of the resignation of the Superintendent brought to light yesterday a narrative which, if true, explains many apparently conflicting developments since the July board election, making plain Dr. Andrews' cause for the statement he made on Saturday afternoon, laying many of his misfortunes at the door of Dr. Harper. According to the recital, Dr. Harper at the time he went East as the representative of Mayor Harrison believed he would be reappointed to the board and elected its President.

Convinced that he could secure the favorable action of the board on the forthcoming report of his Educational commission, Dr. Harper is said to have promised Dr. Andrews that if he would come to Chicago as Superintendent of Schools he would be given all the authority contemplated in the recommendations of the commission. The opportunity appeared entrancing. To Dr. Andrews possibly more than to another man the offer was particularly alluring. He often had expressed in lectures and his written works his hope of advancing the cause of common education.

Promise of Non-Interference.

It is said that one of the results of the Eastern trip was an understanding between the two men, otherwise no agreement on the greater matter could have been reached. The educators were not friends. Dr. Andrews said on Saturday that he did not believe in Dr. Harper's methods and for that reason had refused the offer of a chair in the University of Chicago. He would not, it is urged, have agreed to be superintendent with Dr. Harper as President of the board, unless he had been given the promise of non-interference.

At any rate Dr. Andrews agreed to accept. When the new board was appointed and Dr. Harper was not in the list the plan is said nearly to have fallen through.

Dr. Andrews, however, became Superintendent Andrews and came here relying on the good offices of President Harper. He believed he was to be the actual head of the educational system of the city, but the process of truth learning began at once. Neither Mayor Harrison nor his appointees on the board displayed either cordiality or

(Continued on third page.)

GALE ON ATLANTIC COAST MAY CAUSE BIG LOSS OF LIFE.

Many Vessels Are Caught by a Furious Storm on the Seaboard—Hundreds of Houses Unroofed at Baltimore—Blizzards Over Indiana and Ohio.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—This was another day of peril along the coast, the wind blowing a howling gale from the northeast, accompanied by a terrible sea, which is calculated, in the opinion of seafaring men, to be even more fatal than the memorable storm of a week ago. There can be no hope for the crippled vessels when overtaken by the storm, and loss of life will be appalling.

It is a well known fact that hundreds of craft destitute of sails or spars are now off shore as a result of last week's storm and when caught in this gale disabled there can be no hope of their being saved.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A northeast hurricane swept Chesapeake Bay today from Baltimore to the capes. The wind's velocity was from fifty to sixty miles and the rainfall was the heaviest of the year. For ten hours the storm raged.

In this city the storm reached its height at 4 o'clock, when the wind ripped off housetops, tore shutters and signs from their fastenings, crushed in chimneys and skylights, blew in the walls of unfinished new houses in the suburbs, uprooted trees in the parks, lifted fences, and played havoc generally. It is estimated that fully 800 houses were unroofed in Baltimore and vicinity. Wires are down in many directions.

No vessels of any sort left Baltimore today, and there were no arrivals except the regular bay liners early this morning. A number of oystering craft were blow ashore, and it is feared that the fleets of fishing and oyster vessels on their way to Baltimore from the lower bay have suffered severely. Great damage was done at Cambridge, Easton, and other cities.

Toledo, O., Dec. 4.—The worst storm on Lake Erie this season is in progress. A heavy snow has nearly cut this city off from the outside world. Wires are down in every direction. Dozens of boats are in the bay and the safety of many of them is feared. The wind is blowing a gale over the lake.

Lima, O., Dec. 4.—The most severe storm in years has prevailed here today, doing many thousands of dollars' worth of damage to telegraph, telephone, and electric light companies. Poles have given way under the weight of the wet snow and hundreds of wires are down and crossed so as to make them useless. The city is in darkness tonight. Trains on all roads are late and a rear end collision between Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton trains resulted on account of the blinding storm.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4.—The snow-storm of last night was followed today throughout the Ohio valley by rain and sleet with high winds. Telegraphic communication, steam railways, and trolleys are badly crippled. The rain and sleet continues, but it is turning so cold that the storms will soon be over.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 4.—A light rain which began this morning turned to snow about 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continued all day. The snow fell in heavy flakes and melted as it fell. As a result, by afternoon the streets were covered with three or four inches of slush, which seriously interfered with the operation of the street railways. Telegraphic communication was also badly interrupted, Detroit and Toledo being completely cut off on the west.

Dayton, O., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The storm which began early this morning grew in intensity until this evening, when a genuine norther struck the city. Telephone wires are badly tangled up and telegraph wires are down.

The telegraph lines to all points east of Chicago were down last night and communication with New York stopped at an early hour. The Western Union and Postal companies at midnight reported practically all wires to be down in the East, and direct business with New York was practically suspended.

The telephone service was interfered with, but the wires were not down, and communication with New York direct was maintained. The most serious trouble reported by the long-distance managers was in Ohio, where the storm seemed to be most disastrous to the wires.

Chicago just now is getting the benefit of the outer circle of a storm which on Saturday swept up the Ohio Valley from the South. The thermometer took a drop of 14° here yesterday over the registerings of the previous day. The lowest point was 18° at 8 o'clock last night, and the highest 27° at noon. When the southern storm was making its advance Forecaster Cox thought that Chicago would come in for some of the snow and sleet, but this part of the country escaped.

There will be no great change in the conditions today. The thermometer will probably range from 18° to 30°. There will be little or no wind and no snow is in sight.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today: Generally fair.

Sun rises at 7:13; sets at 4:29.
Moon rises at 11:33 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.

Pages.
1 Extension Ordinances Up Tonight.
McKinley's Message Outlined.
Superintendent Andrews Resigns.
Destructive New York Fire.

2 Outline of Congressional Program.
National League Meeting Prospects
County Democracy Election.

3 Hopeful View from Judge Day.
Senate Battle on the Treaty.
William Kent Still at Large.

4 Judges Probe May W. Race Scandal
Six-Day Race Starts.

5 Stock-Yards Stench Located.

7 New Officers for Cook County.
Giant Powder Season Opens.
Funds Asked for Latimer Case.

8 Address by Countess Schimmelmann

9 Pacific Ocean Path to Trade.
Big Blaze in Skokie Marsh.
Decrease of American Imports.
Outline Their New Bills.

10 Sermons on Expansion.

Pages.		Pages.	
5	Amusements.	8	Society Notes.
6	Editorial.	9	Lake Shipping.
8	Literary.	9	Railroads.
8	Short Story.	10	Markets.
8	Fontenoy Letter		

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Westernland	
NEW YORK	La Gascogne	
QUEENST'N		Umbria.
SOUTH'MPTON	Barbarossa.	

DISASTER BY FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Fierce Broadway Blaze Proves the Modern "Skyscraper" Is Not a Fireproof Structure.

LOSS OF TWO MILLION.

Firemen Unable to Reach the Flames in Upper Stories of the Burning Buildings.

STARTS BY AN EXPLOSION.

DESTROYED.
Rogers, Peet & Co.'s five-story building.
PARTLY DESTROYED.
Home Insurance Building, twenty stories.
Postal Telegraph Building, fourteen stories.

Burned District—No. 253 to No. 259 Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets.
Estimated loss........................$2,000,000

New York, Dec. 5, 3 a. m.—[Special.]—Fire, which has just been brought under control, caused a loss of about $2,000,000 in the congested business district of the city tonight; incidentally it taught a lesson that may bring about a revolution in modern architecture.

The seven-story building of Rogers, Peet & Co., clothiers, is in ruins.

The mammoth Home Life Building is burned out in the upper stories.

The Postal Telegraph company's big building shared a like fate, although not in so severe a measure.

"Skyscraper" Not Fireproof.

The "fireproof skyscraper" in New York was tested tonight. It did not stand the test.

The lofty Home Insurance company's building on Broadway, opposite the City Hall, 280 feet high, absolutely "fireproof," caught fire from a burning building next door.

The flames were not confined to that floor of the Home Life's building in which they first ignited, and Broadway had its biggest fire of recent years. A block and a half of buildings, all valuable business property, were either destroyed or badly damaged by the flames.

At a late hour this morning the loss was estimated at $2,000,000. The five-story stone building at 258 and 259 Broadway, occupied on the ground floor by Rogers, Peet & Co.'s clothing store, was completely destroyed, nothing but four walls being left standing.

The United States Life Insurance company's building, across Warren street, was badly burned and completely drenched with water, and five floors of the great sixteen-story skyscraper, the Home Life Insurance company's building, 255 and 257 Broadway, were burned out.

Postal Building Suffers.

One floor of the giant Postal Building, 253, 254, and 255, was burned, and the building well water soaked. Several buildings down Warren street were scorched and damaged by water.

Traffic was blocked on Broadway after 10 p. m., five minutes after the fire started. Five alarms were turned in. No one was hurt so far as known.

The fire started in the basement of the building occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co., clothiers, about 9:30 o'clock. An explosion was heard by two policemen standing within half a block of Warren street, and, looking toward the fifteen-story building, they saw a thin line of smoke curling up its side.

The wind was blowing a gale and the rain was falling in torrents, making it difficult to determine the location of the fire.

An alarm was turned in at once, but before the first engine had appeared on Broadway the basement of the building was a roaring furnace. The flames quickly seized upon the woodwork of the structure, and within ten minutes five alarms were sent in, bringing engine after engine to the scene.

Explosion Follows Explosion.

Explosion followed explosion and soon it was apparent that the fire was beyond control.

The building was a fireproof structure, but the flames attained such fury, fed by the fierce wind, that it seemed to be a great pile of combustible material. The building was not deserted and the work of rescuing the occupants made a hero of the elevator man. Fire calls were turned in from time to time until all the engines below Twenty-third street were in service.

Rain was falling in torrents, and the wind, blowing a gale, howled over the flaming skyscraper, carrying great brands high in the air and driving clouds of sparks upon the endangered adjacent buildings.

In spite of the heroic efforts of the firemen, so fiercely did the flames devour the structure that by 10 o'clock only the glowing shell of the Rogers-Peet Building was left towering in the air, while cataracts of flame roared 100 feet above the blazing mass and encircled the adjoining buildings in their spark-laden folds.

In the blinding rain the firemen worked like heroes, stretching the long, black, icy leads of hose through and around the buildings, fighting the flames from every vantage point, yet failing to gain the mastery.

Fire Finds Fresh Fuel.

A great wall of fire swept through Warren street, and in a moment the United States Life Insurance company's building, 259-261 Broadway, was a prey to the flames.

The woodwork on a dozen windows burst into flame in a moment, and from that time on a score of streams were playing on this building to save it from destruction.

The towering Home Life Building, sixteen stories high, at 255-57 Broadway, caught just before 11 o'clock, and like a powder flash the flames leaped through the lower floors of the structure. Although greatly handicapped by the many stories of the skyscraper the firemen already had their leads of hose in this building up to the seventh floor.

But the flames had insidiously eaten their way through the side wall in many places and the huge white structure was already a fiery crater.

The elevator men had stuck like salamanders to their cages and the elevators had made trips up and down till the conductors, driven from their levers by flames without burst in their faces and scorched their hair and eyebrows, were compelled to flee for their lives.

The three upper floors burst into a blaze almost at the beginning. Clouds of dense smoke which rolled first from the building were followed by flames which shot high into the air above the roof and over the massive brown-stone Postal Telegraph Building on the corner below.

Before this, however, it had been feared that it would be impossible to save the Postal Building, and all the operators and all persons at work in the structure had been ordered out. The retreat was made in good order.

By this time the upper part of the Home Life Building was a caldron of fire. From the windows of the several upper stories the flames burst in masses, defying the puny streams the firemen continued to hurl against the building.

The Postal Building, fourteen stories high, caught fire at 11:15. Chief Bonner went to the roof in the elevator to give personal directions for fighting the fire.

Many Firemen at Work.

Chief Bonner had under his direction all the engines stationed in the fire houses below Twenty-third street. In addition, five hook and ladder companies, including water towers, were at the scene. Most of the men worked in the lower parts of the building to save adjoining buildings. Only a few gangs were with the Fire Chief on the top of the Postal Building. They fought with all their strength to keep the flames back.

The Home Life Insurance Building was occupied by that company and by a large number of prominent men in various lines of business. Every effort was made to save the valuable papers stored in some of the offices, but many of these were lost.

The offices of the Rapid Transit commission were on the ninth floor of this building and it is believed that all the plans and schemes of work with which the commission have been working this many years have been destroyed.

Some Narrow Escapes.

In the Postal Building as well there were many serious losses of a private nature, and when the flames reached the operating-room of this structure, which they did within three hours of the outbreak, the one or two solitary operators who remained at their posts were compelled to flee for their lives, leaving unsent messages at the keys.

The fire burned even more fiercely in the Home Life Building, owing to the great height of this structure, and in an incredibly short time the upper half of this magnificent building was in flames.

The water towers in the street were able to throw their heavy streams only into the lower part of the structure, and the firemen, though they worked with great bravery and untiring energy in the blinding smoke and heat, could do little in the face of such a fierce sweep of flame and gale.

It was only a question of time when the Postal Building, so far as the upper portion was concerned, went the way of the others.

The estimate of the losses by Chief Bonner after midnight was a million dollars, with a probability of a still further loss should the fire continue to make anything like rapid progress.

Bonner Sees the Danger.

"That's got to catch it, too," remarked Chief Bonner, as the tall Home Life Building was licked by the flames.

He was right. The highest water tower was far from reaching so high in the air. The Home Life Building is built in a peculiar form, with a great air shaft, fully twenty feet square, on each side, well toward the middle of the building. This shaft abutted on the blazing building next door.

Crash went the roof. At last a window broke. The tongues of flame were inside in a moment.

"She's a goner," yelled the crowd.

The seventh story caught first on the side. The twelfth caught next, and in five minutes the flames had crowded their way around to the Broadway side. They leaped out of two windows—the most northerly—simultaneously.

Test of the "Skyscraper."

Then came the first great test of a real skyscraper, built to be absolutely fireproof. One floor was soon burned out—the twelfth. But the ceiling resisted stubbornly.

The thirteenth floor of the Home Life caught—it was 10:45—and the fire had been burning just fifty minutes. Still the ceilings resisted, still the flames fought their way in through the windows. The fourteenth floor caught, then the fifteenth.

At last, when the fire had been burning for an hour and a half, the top floor, the sixteenth, gave way and took fire. All four floors were shooting out yellow flames from every window, north, east, south, and west.

The top of the building was doomed. Smoke was beginning to curl out of the red tiled roof and twenty streams of water were flooding the lower floors. The fireproof skyscraper was having its first real baptism of fire.

Some of the Buildings Burned.

The store of Rogers, Peet & Co. is a building seven stories high, a tall building a few years ago, a tiny thing of this day. The roof of the building of the Rogers, Peet & Co. was lower than the eighth story of the Home Life Insurance Company Building.

The Home Life Insurance Building is in Broadway, between Murray and Warren streets, opposite City Hall Park. It is sixteen stories high, and in appearance resembles the Owings Building, Dearborn and Adams streets, Chicago.

The Postal Telegraph Building is in Broadway, northwest corner of Murray street, west side of City Hall Park. It is sixteen stories high.

CHICAGO FIREMEN INTERESTED.

Little Trouble Experienced Here from Flames in Skyscrapers—Monadnock Blaze the Worst.

News of the burning of the New York skyscrapers was watched by members of the Chicago Fire department. Chicago is the home of modern skyscrapers, and although the department has had few opportunities to cope with fires in such structures it is not known how soon it may be called upon to fight just such a fire as visited New York last night.

Operator Burke of the fire alarm office was rather skeptical and thought the story must be overdrawn as far as concerns the suggestion to destroy the Postal Telegraph Building by explosives.

"The blowing up by dynamite of a modern skyscraper with its frame of steel securely bolted together would be altogether out of the question," he said, "as it would require such quantities of explosives that property for blocks around would either be destroyed or badly damaged."

The most serious fire in a Chicago skyscrapers was that in the Monadnock Building little more than a year ago. The fire started in the electric wire shaft in the basement of the building and quickly ran up the shaft, which was lined with wood, to the roof.

The building is sixteen stories high, and the firemen attached their hose to the standpipes and ascended the fire escapes to the room, where they soon succeeded in putting out the fire with little loss.

Several years ago fire burned the contents of one room in the thirteenth floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building, but the Fire department had no difficulty in confining the blaze to the room in which it started. A similar fire on the eighteenth floor of the Masonic Temple was successfully handled by Chief Swenie and his men, with little damage. When the Ashland Block was in course of construction a fire in one of the upper floors was extinguished. The loss was small.

Chief Swenie has never felt alarmed about fires in skyscrapers and says they can be quickly and easily taken care of.

EXPERT ON HIGH BUILDINGS.

Architect T. M. Clark Talks of Fireproof Structures and Combustibles.

In a paper read at the convention of the American Institute of Architects in St. Louis in 1895 Architect T. M. Clark said no building, however constructed, is safe against fire, unless the amount of combustible matter in it is divided into small portions by incombustible partitions. It was also known, said he, that a building safe from internal hazard may be destroyed from an attack from the outside. Among his suggestions was one of clothing a steel skeleton with cement, mortar, and iron rails, cased over entirely with copper, brass, or aluminium, riveted at the joints. With a little grouting between the steelwork and the casing to give a substantial backing to the sheet metal a building of this sort would be almost indestructible. Fire and water would expend their force on it in vain.

"It would be a queer looking affair, no doubt," he admitted, "and the critics would have plenty of sport at its expense, but we may remember, in our efforts to accomplish by the light of our intelligence the results that were required of us, that it was the ugliest of the ducklings that grew up to be a swan, and that in the solution of the most important problem that confronts us certainly lies, to a great extent, the future of architecture in America."

"It is frequently stated by firemen that the brick and terra cotta with which we clothe the steel skeletons of our new buildings are liable to destruction by the combined action of heat and water, and that when exposed to a serious conflagration, either from inside or outside, they are liable to fall off and expose the steel structure. Experience has shown that there is truth in this, but it does not follow that the high building must be condemned in consequence. If brick, stone, and terra cotta cannot be made to protect efficiently the metal framework of the building we are trying to make fireproof, something else that will accomplish this object will assuredly be employed, no matter how much our traditions may have to be upset for the purpose."

LANDSLIDE CAUSES A WRECK.

New York, Susquehanna and Western Train Slides Down Hill—Traffic Blocked and Three Men Hurt.

New York, Dec. 4.—A landslide, brought on by the rain and snow melting, caused a bad wreck on the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad near Swartwood, N. J., early today. Three trainmen were badly injured and the road is blocked to traffic and it is probable that it will be morning before the tracks are cleared, as dynamite will have to be used. Engineer Herbert Wayne was thrown down the hill and sustained internal injuries, and Fireman Jerome Posten was badly scalded.

COME FROM CUBAN PORTS.

Seneca Brings Army Officers and a Report the Colon Is a Hopeless Wreck.

New York, Dec. 4.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer Seneca from south side Cuban ports were Surgeons Byrnes of the United States steamship Cincinnati and H. V. Barclay of the United States steamship Glacier, having in charge W. W. Seymour, engineer's yeoman, of the Glacier, who is suffering from insanity. He will be taken to the Naval Hospital at Washington. During the voyage he jumped overboard in an attempt to commit suicide, but was rescued.

Among the other passengers were Surgeon H. M. Patton of the Fourth United States Infantry, Captain Frost, Colonel Borup, and Lieutenant Clark of the Third United States Infantry.

The officers of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking company, who have been working on the Spanish warships sunk at Santiago, were also on board. They express the opinion that the Cristobal Colon cannot be saved.

UNKNOWN SHIP LOST AT SEA.

Schooner Walleda Reports Disaster—Stood By to Help, but Crew Was Swept Away.

New York, Dec. 4.—The Nova Scotian schooner Walleda arrived tonight from Gonaives and reports during the height of the hurricane on Nov. 28, in latitude 36.22, longitude 72.30, it sighted a dismantled schooner of about 700 tons flying signals of distress.

It was nearly dark at the time and its crew could be seen on the decks gesticulating frantically for assistance. The Walleda bore down on the stranger and got close under its lee and hailed it.

They shouted that the vessel was sinking and asked to be taken off. Captain Kemp told them that his boats were stove and useless.

They said they would come to the Walleda in their own boats. During this time the Walleda laid to, but found that it was rapidly drifting to the leeward, then went about on the other tack and after several tacks managed to cross the bow of the wreck and again drifted down to leeward position.

The Walleda hailed again, but go no answer. In the meantime another three-masted schooner came to its assistance and assumed a position to the windward of the wreck. Both of them stood by until daylight. When morning broke the wreck was seen to be deserted and the boats gone. It is supposed that the unfortunate men had attempted to launch their boats during the nights, which capsized and all hands were lost.

FLEES BAREFOOTED AND HALF DRESSED THROUGH THE NORTH SIDE STREETS.

Leonard De Wolff Says He Was Robbed, Beaten, and Then Driven from 176 Ontario Street by Oscar Feckner.

Barefooted and half clad, Leonard De Wolff startled church-goers yesterday morning by dashing from the house at 176 Ontario street and fleeing eastward in that thoroughfare. He ran to the East Chicago Avenue Police Station, where he told a story of assault and robbery at the hands of Oscar Feckner. De Wolff told the police that he was a Justice of the Peace at Wheaton, where he met Feckner and his wife. De Wolff came to Chicago on Saturday and called at the Feckner house. Feckner was not in, and, as De Wolff was anxious to see him, Mrs. Feckner asked him to remain during the night. This De Wolff did. Early yesterday morning he says Feckner attacked him in his room and drove him from the house. A pocketbook containing $42 was stolen from his overcoat, he says.

Mr. and Mrs. Feckner were arrested and will be given a hearing this morning.

TELEGRAM CAUSES APOPLEXY.

Woman Taken with a Fatal Stroke on Hearing of Arrival of a Message.

Lancaster, O., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Friday last, when Mrs. Sarah A. Hunter of Kansas City was visiting friends here, she overheard the announcement that a telegram was being delivered at the door by a messenger boy, and before she could be apprised of the contents, which related merely to a matter of business, fell under an apoplectic stroke, which left her unconscious until her death occurred this morning.

Special Bicycles for Japanese.

The Japanese are, as a race, so small that it is necessary to build specially low bicycles for them.

CONGRESS WILL WASTE NO TIME.

When the Message Is Read Appropriation Bills Will Be Attended To.

ARMY DEFICIENCY FIRST.

Every Effort Will Be Made to Avoid Necessity for an Extra Session.

BOTH BRANCHES TO MEET.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Senators express a determination to take up the work of the session vigorously in the beginning with the hope of having it well advanced before the holidays, and they are counting upon taking up the appropriation bills at an early date for the purpose of preventing an extra session on account of any failure of part of the national budget.

It is expected that the army deficiency bill will reach the Senate during the present week, the understanding at the north end of the Capitol being that the House will dispose of it within a few days after assembling.

The Committee on Appropriations will bring it in early for the double purpose of having it passed quickly and of testing the feeling of Senators on questions connected with the war.

The first day's session will be given up almost entirely to the President's message, and there is great interest manifested in hearing the minutest details of the President's recommendations.

After the reading of the message the Senate will adjourn until the next day.

All plans for legislation of general scope await the promulgation of this document, and, as a consequence, one hears far less than usual of measures to be introduced.

It is impossible to say what matters will occupy the week after the disposal of the message, but it is probable that some speeches may be delivered upon the policy indicated by the message, and also that the calendar may be taken up.

Discussion of Message.

There are many measures which have been reported and there will be no difficulty to find employment if the Senate is disposed to settle to routine so early in the session.

During the closing days of the last session Senator Morgan gave notice of his intention to call up the Nicaraguan Canal bill at the beginning of the present session.

He unquestionably will redeem this promise, and would doubtless seek the first opportunity but for the possibility of change of sentiment in favor of having the government undertake the entire responsibility of building the canal. All the indications are that this question will be one of the most important subjects under consideration during the session.

Opposition is developing to the bill which the Hawaiian commission will bring in and for which early consideration will be asked.

There is a considerable contingent in the Senate opposed to constituting the islands into a territory because of the apprehension that they may be converted into a State, and deliberate consideration of the subject will be asked.

While it is too early to reach a definite conclusion, there are decided indications of a disposition on the part of the Senate to confine the session's work to routine measures and the appropriation bills, and it need surprise no one if the close of the session would demonstrate that this general policy had been pursued.

Plans of the House.

The curtain will ring up tomorrow at noon upon the closing session of the Fifty-fifth Congress.

The war and the fruits of the American victory carry in their wake many problems which the national legislators must solve. But, though many questions may press for solution, the brief space covered by this session, which expires by limitation March 4, precludes the probability of much being accomplished beyond the passage of the regular money budgets, the legislation for the increase of the regular army, which the administration deems necessary to meet the obligations imposed upon the country by the result of the war, and probably the enactment of a law to give a permanent territorial government to the Hawaiian Islands.

This covers all the important legislation which the Congressional leaders expect to see enacted at this session.

It is almost the unanimous sentiment of the members that no attempt should be made to legislate concerning the possessions acquired by the war with Spain at this session.

There are earnest advocates of the Nicaraguan Canal who will strive to secure its passage now, and they may possibly be successful, but neither it nor any one of the others, like the pooling bill, anti-scalpers bill, etc., which have strong friends, will be allowed to interfere with the bills the passage of which is deemed absolutely necessary to prevent an extra session.

The leaders at both ends of the Capitol have put their heads together, and the work of the session is to be entered upon with the idea of avoiding an extra session.

With this purpose in view, the appropriation bills are to be given the road at both ends of the Capitol and pressed through with all possible haste.

Two subcommittees of the Appropriation committee of the House have been at work for a week.

The deficiency bill to meet the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy during the six months from Jan. 1, 1899, to July 1 is ready to submit to the full committee tomorrow, and the regular District of Columbia appropriation bill will be ready by the end of the week.

It is necessary that the former should become a law before the holiday recess, which this year is to be shorter than usual, and Chairman Cannon hopes to see it through the House and into the Senate before the end of the present week.

The Democrats of the House have not disclosed their position, but it is not believed they will seek to obstruct an appropriation bill necessary for the maintenance of the army now in the field.

Should there be a disposition to open up and prolong a debate upon the conduct of the war upon this bill it is safe to assume that the Committee on Rules will be invoked to bring in an order of closed debate.

Intense interest is manifested in the President's message, which will be submitted to Congres tomorrow, on account of the great importance of the many questions it will have to deal with, and no Presidential message in years, it is safe to say, has been listened to with the eagerness and interest with which the reading of President McKinley's message will be heard tomorrow.

The reading of the message will occupy probably two hours.

Call of the House.

The first thing in order after Speaker Reed calls the House to order tomorrow will be a call of the roll to determine the presence of a quorum. Concerning this there is little doubt, as the members are arriving by every train and the hotel lobbies are already thronged.

A quorum having been developed, committees will be appointed to wait upon the President and the Senate to inform them that the House is ready to proceed to business. Pending the arrival of the President's message several new members elected to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignations will be sworn in, and immediately after the reading of the message is completed the House will adjourn out of respect to the memory of Messrs. Love of Mississippi and Northway of Ohio, who died during the recess.

On Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest the House will plunge into its work. Chairman Cannon will have the deficiency bill ready and it will occupy the attention of the House to the exclusion of everything else for the remainder of the week.

JOAQUIN MILLER HAS, AFTER YEARS, TAKEN HIS DAUGHTER HOME.

Her Visit to His Home Overcomes His Last Resistance and the Aged Poet Forgives the Past—He Cast Her Off Long Ago.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Maud Miller, the actress, and daughter of Joaquin Miller, the poet, has become reconciled to her father after many years of estrangement. It is a romantic story.

In the early days of Oregon Joaquin Miller was editor of a paper in one of the small towns of that State. Among its contributors was one who signed her poems and sketches "Minnie Myrtle." They pleased the editor. A meeting was followed by a brief courtship and marriage.

Their temperaments were too similar for them to dwell together long. After repeated futile efforts to make each other happy Joaquin and Minnie Myrtle separated, the daughter remaining with the father.

Minnie Myrtle went away and became a lecturer. She died many years ago.

The daughter was placed in the Convent of Loretto at Ontario, Canada. After her education was finished she went abroad, chaperoned by Mrs. Hotchkiss, wife of the revolving cannon inventor. At the age of 16 she went on the stage. Some years later she met Loudon McCormack, a handsome actor. She married him against her father's wishes.

The father might have forgiven the ill-advised marriage, but there was one thing which cut him to the heart. It was an interview in a New York paper in which Maud was quoted as upbraiding him for neglecting her. He disinherited her and forbade her name to be spoken in his presence or out of it.

That was ten years ago. Not long ago Mrs. Frank Leslie, Chauncey M. Depew, and several others who were interested in the strange, sad story of father and daughter endeavored to bring about a reconciliation. Maud had grown ill and discouraged. She was fighting an unequal battle with poverty. She longed for her father's forgiveness, but was too proud to ask aid from him, or, indeed, from any one. Then Mrs. Leslie wrote out here to Harry Wagner, Joaquin Miller's secretary, but it was too delicate a task for even so old and trusted a friend as he to disobey a father's command.

Then Maud came West. Twice she called at her father's and twice he received her as a stranger.

A third time she approached the poet's home on "The Heights." Joaquin Miller waited for her to come nearer. He reached out his arms, which were filled with flowers, and offered the blossoms to her. Not a word was there between then. Then he took her hand and led her up the pathway, just as when a little child, with tangled hair blowing about her face, she had walked in the Oregon valleys beside him.

Joaquin Miller, when asked last night about the return of his daughter, said that the story was true. "I left Maud at home in my cottage with her boy," he said, "and she is happy there now. We like her since she is willing to stay at home, and my mother is especially fond of her. She occasionally goes down to San Francisco to take some minor part in the plays that are given there, but has given up the stage and expects to stay with us. I have promised to build her a cottage near mine, and there will be a little community of us with my brother's cottage and the home of my mother close at hand.

"I educated her at the best convent schools of Quebec, but she became restless and left school without my knowledge. After that I took her to Washington, where she met the President, and later I sent her to Paris in charge of a friend. She left her companion there and returned to New York, where she went on the stage. It was then she married the actor, and after that I did not see her until she came home. She used to write to me and I asked her to come home when she wanted to. She is a good girl and I am glad to have her there."

SAY OPPOSITION IS SLIGHT.

Advocates of the Monument in Canada to General Montgomery Think It Will Be Erected.

Reports which appeared in yesterday's papers of opposition in Canada to the project to erect at Quebec a statue as an international monument to the memory of the General Richard Montgomery who fell before Quebec while fighting for the cause of the American colonies in 1775 caused no apprehension as to the ultimate success of the movement among its originators and supporters in Chicago. Dr. Liston H. Montgomery, great-grandnephew of General Montgomery and who first suggested the monument idea, believes the public sentiment in Canada, when well sifted, will be found to be strongly in favor of the plan.

"In the course of several visits to the principal cities of Canada which I have made in furtherance of this plan," said Dr. Montgomery, "assurances were received of hearty support for this project from many leading men in official life and a large number of the leading newspapers. The Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, favors it, as do Sir William Van Horne, Lord Aberdeen, Sir Francis Knollys, Sir Adolph Chapleau, and Lord Strathcona. The City Council of Quebec four years ago adopted a resolution granting permission, so far as that body has power in the matter, for the erection of the monument, with the sole condition that it should have the right to sit as censor on any inscription it might be proposed to place on the monument.

"The project was not abandoned, but steps towards its realization were discontinued for a time for various reasons, but the renewal of active work has evoked some opposition. It comes apparently from unofficial sources, literary organizations, women's clubs, and the like. I believe it has been strengthened somewhat by an erroneous impression that the erection of the monument might be used as a step towards annexation.

"But there is precedent for such tributes to the bravery of Generals of other nations who have died on Canadian soil, in the monuments to Montcalm and Wolff. I have no doubt the people of Canada will agree at last that the offer of this country to give them a monument that will commemorate an important historical event and serve as an ornament to Quebec will be accepted. With the growing feeling of goodwill among English-speaking peoples this seems inevitable. As an educational factor the monument would be valuable. It may take some time to bring it about, but I hope to see it erected."

General Richard Montgomery, who had been a Captain in the British army in England, resigned his commission to volunteer his services in the colonial army under Washington. His offer was accepted, and later he headed an army of invasion into Canada on Dec. 31, 1775, and fell while leading a storming party against Fort Diamond. The face of the cliff at that point bears a tablet stating it marks the place where Montgomery fell.

The tablet was placed there several years ago by an Irish-Canadian admirer of General Montgomery. It has never been mutilated or defaced.

DEAD SOLDIERS AT MANILA.

War Department Issues Last Report Forwarded from the Philippines by General Otis.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The War department today received the following report from General Otis of deaths among the troops in the Philippines:

Manila, Dec. 4.—Following deaths since last report:

DREW, OTIS W., private, Second Oregon; smallpox.

LINK, JAMES E., private, Company I, First South Dakota; dysentery.

MAHONEY, JOHN J., private, Company K, First South Dakota; typhoid fever.

O'DONNELL, CHARLES F., musician, Company F, First Idaho; dysentery.

PITTS, CLYDE D., private, Company L, Third Artillery, acute melancholia.

TEMPLE, FRANK, private, Company I, First California; smallpox.

WILLET, IRWIN J., musician, First South Dakota; dysentery.

Says He Was Robbed of $1,500.

W. Zimmerman, who says he lives at 47 North Fourth street, Springfield, Ill., was found at State and Twelfth streets last night in a dazed condition. He said he had been robbed of $125. At the Harrison Street Station he insisted the amount taken from him was $1,500.

SENATE BATTLE ON THE TREATY.

Ratification Is Not to Be Accomplished Without a Hard Struggle.

SIXTY VOTES REQUIRED.

Minority May at Least Be Able to Cause Delay Until Next Session.

ATTITUDE OF THE PARTIES.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Of the Senators now in Washington, or who have been here within the last week or two, since the points of the treaty were definitely outlined, Senators Allison, Gear, Foraker, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Cullom, Mason, Lodge, Chandler, Proctor, Fairbanks, Morgan, Teller, and Harris, it is believed, will vote for the treaty as a whole, while there are in opposition Senators Hale, Morrill, Pettigrew, Caffery, Faulkner, and Cockrell.

There are in the Senate 90 votes. To ratify a treaty requires two-thirds of this number, or 60 votes. The Republicans who go into the party caucus number 44 votes. They will not all vote for the treaty. Senators Hale, Morrill, Hoar, Perkins, Wetmore, and Wellington are generally credited against the treaty, although some of them may vote for it in the interests of peace, while opposed to the retention of the Philippines. Of the others several are opposed to the payment of the $20,000,000 indemnity, but they consider this a detail which should not result in the defeat of the treaty. The opponents of the treaty say it will not have more than the 38 Republican votes indicated.

There are 34 Democrats and 12 Independents. Of the latter it is believed Teller, Mantle, Cannon, Stewart, Jones, Turner, Heitfeld, and Harris will vote for the treaty, while Allen, Butler, Pettigrew, and Kyle are generally credited to the opposition. Of the Democrats, Morgan, Pettus, Rawlins, Gray, Murphy, Mitchell, Lindsay, McLaurin, and Martin are put down in the affirmative. This estimate gives the treaty in the present Senate 38 Republicans, 8 Independents, and 9 Democrats, or a total of 55 votes. It is believed that several Democrats and Republicans who are nominally against the treaty will finally vote for it to avoid the responsibility of continuing a nominal state of war. The minority is so determined, however, an the constitutional questions involved so complex, as to render it doubtful in the opinion of careful judges that the treaty can be ratified at this session.

SENATORS GIVE THEIR VIEWS.

Expressions by Men Who Will Vote For or Against Ratifying the Peace Treaty.

The following question was addressed by THE TRIBUNE to each member of the United States Senate: "Will you vote in the Senate for ratification of the Paris peace treaty if its terms be as at present understood?" These replies are at hand:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Replying to your query I beg to say I am in favor of sustaining the policy of the administration in the treaty matter. I have no knowledge of the provisions thereof, but unless there should be some objectionable feature I shall vote for its prompt ratification. BOIES PENROSE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If by the treaty Spain relinquishes sovereignty in the Philippines and we pay her only $20,000,000 for pacific expenditures therein, I am willing to vote for ratification. I asume that the President will take military possession of the island, as in the case of Cuba, only to keep the peace until local self-government under our protection can be established, after which the Filipinos will repay us the $20,000,000. If they prove incapable of self-government we must do the next best thing. It is folly to say that we cannot guide the new ship of liberty into some safe harbor. The talk against imperialism is childish. I do not understand the President will do anything more than liberate the islands from Spain and submit every other future question to Congress. W. E. CHANDLER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As at present advised I will support the treaty of peace with Spain. J. H. GALLINGER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am in favor of ratification by the Senate of the peace treaty as I understand it has been practically determined upon. JOHN M. THURSTON.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The negotiation of the treaty of peace, unfortunate as it is, by no means insures the actual annexation of the Philippine Islands. It is uncertain when the treaty will be signed or when it will be sumbitted to the Senate, and still more uncertain whether or not it will ever be ratified. The responsibility was so vast and the solicitude of the public so great that ample time will be given to its discussion and to getting the real facts before the American people. EUGENE HALE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I prefer to wait until the treaty of peace is framed and laid before the Senate before announcing how I will vote upon it. When I have a chance to know what it contains I will be early in the field to state where I stand. WILLIAM E. MASON.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I favor a ratification by the Senate of the treaty of peace with Spain as at present understood. FRANCIS E. WARREN.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I favor the ratification of peace as at present understood. JNO. H. GEAR.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am in favor of a ratification of the peace treaty if such action is possible consistently with the traditions and policies of our form of government. I am anxious to get the views of Dewey and Merritt and other men who are familiar with prevailing conditions in the Philippines and with the Filipinos, and to know if the people are at all capable of self-government. If it is going to be necessary to hold these islands by force of arms and to keep the people in subjugation I am strongly opposed to the acquisition of such territory. WILLIAM A. HARRIS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am not in favor of the acquisition of the Philippine Islands. I think that Spain should be induced to relinquish her sovereignty in the Philippines, but I do not favor making them a part of the United States. CHARLES J. FAULKNER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am against the ratification of that treaty first, last, and all the time. I would rather see the United States pay $1,000,000,000 and not have the Philippines than to have them at all. Every one of those islands would be a point of attack for an enemy, and the population would be a continual source of trouble. The mission of this country was finished in that part of the world when Montejo's fleet was destroyed, and we should have nothing more to do with the Philippine Islands. DONELSON CAFFERY.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am opposed to acquisition of the Philippine Islands, but prefer seeing full treaty before saying definitely what my position will be relative to ratification. A. O. BACON.

Carson, Nev., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If I understand the provisions of the treaty with Spain, I am in favor of its ratification. WM. M. STEWART.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I do not care to give an expression until I have more information on the matter. M. A. HANNA.

Camden, N. J., Dec. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As I will have to act on the question, it would not be just the thing to state what I would do in a matter which is a subject for executive session. W. J. SEWELL.

LEECH LAKE REDS SAID TO BE READY FOR THE WARPATH.

Chippewas Prepared to Resist All Attempts to Arrest Them for Killing Deer Out of Season—Game Warden Determined to Capture Offenders.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—E. L. Warren, Deputy United States Marshal of Detroit, Minn., who is in St. Paul tonight, speaking of the newly threatened Indian trouble with Leech Lake reservation Indians, says the redmen are ripe for a scrimmage, and that an attempt to arrest them for taking deer will be certain to cause an outbreak. Nevertheless, State Game Warden Fullerton, at last accounts, was determined the Indians should be arrested.

WATCH STOPS TWO BULLETS.

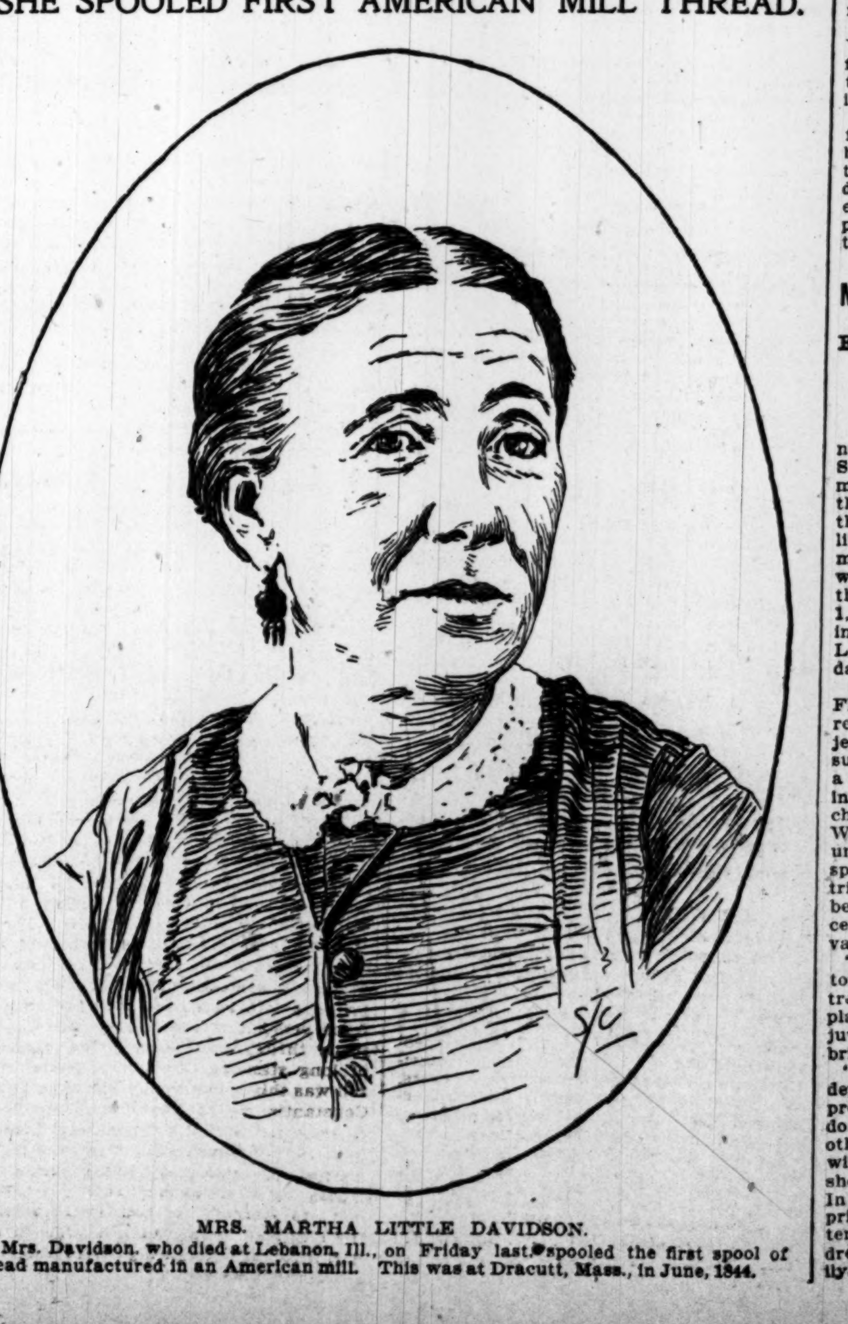
Leaden Pellets Fired by Henry Pretzell at Edward Lapell Lodge in the Latter's Timepiece.

Edward Lapell's watch probably saved him from death last evening. Two shots which were fired at close range by his brother-in-law, Henry Pretzell, struck the timepiece and were stopped. Lapell is an architect, living at 607 Thomas street. He saw a man standing in front of his home last evening and upon going out to question the stranger discovered that he was Pretzell. When Lapell approached his brother-in-law the latter drew a revolver and, placing the weapon within a few inches of him, fired twice. Lapell ran down the street crying that he was shot. The shots attracted the attention of a policeman, who arrested Pretzell. The men have had trouble before.

First Advertisement on a Church Door.

The first advertisements ever known were placed on the doors of St. Paul's Cathedral.

SHE SPOOLED FIRST AMERICAN MILL THREAD.



MRS. MARTHA LITTLE DAVIDSON.

Mrs. Davidson, who died at Lebanon, Ill., on Friday last, spooled the first spool of thread manufactured in an American mill. This was at Dracut, Mass., in June, 1844.

LOCAL BLOW AT SILVER ISSUE.

Gold Men on Victorious Side at the County Democracy Election.

STRONG FIGHT IS MADE.

Rough Rider Ticket Wins, with Timothy E. Ryan as Vice President.

POWERS STILL AT THE HEAD

Free silver as a party issue is apparently fast losing its hold on the County Democracy. This fact made itself plain at the annual election of officers yesterday. President John Powers protested that no thought was taken of the financial question, but there were plenty of gold Democrats present and they asserted themselves more vigorously than at any time since Colonel John S. Cooper resigned and bolted the organization three years ago. Some of them openly declared, too, that advocates of sound money would again be in the saddle. The "Rough Riders" ticket was elected. That means the officers for the ensuing year will be:

President—John J. Powers.
Vice Presidents—J. H. Brunjes, James J. Gray, T. E. Ryan.
Recording Secretary—Robert E. Burke.
Financial Secretary—A. J. Sabath.
Treasurer—Fred E. Eldred.
Marshal—Captain James H. Farrell.
Quartermaster—John G. Hoeger.
Assistant Quartermaster—L. G. Matelene.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. A. Lense.
Executive commitee—W. J. O'Brien, William Skakel, M. C. McDonald, J. H. Sullivan, W. V. Magnus, James Markham, John H. Dullard, J. J. Harkins, John Harding, Richard E. Burke, Thomas J. Powers.

It has long been well understood that John Powers, W. J. O'Brien, M. C. McDonald, and William Skakel have no sympathy with the 16 to 1 policy, and some of the others hold to the views expressed by Judge Tuley and Ross C. Hall at the Monticello club that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 has not only been defeating the party but if adhered to will continue to knock it out.

Ryan Shows His Strength.

The fight of the election was between Miles J. Devine and Timothy E. Ryan for Vice President from the West Side. John Powers, W. J. O'Brien, Jeremiah Carmody, Thomas Hanton, and Benjamin Mitchell—all anti-Harrison—led the Ryan forces. Devine had Quinn O'Brien, J. H. Brunjes, and William Gleason as his chief aids. Early in the battle, when the other side voted sixty-one non-elected members, he received a body blow and could not recover from it. Under the excuse of getting money in the treasury these outsiders were permitted to vote by first making application for membership and paying the initiation fee. Inasmuch as Robert E. Burke, Fred Eldred, and James Markham, who are city employés, were elected, friends of the Mayor denied that Devine's defeat could be considered a slap at the administration. But it certainly was a victory for the Ryan faction, and those who won it were highly elated.

Devine Charges Fraud.

The vote was rather light, but the excitement and interest were great. The clubrooms were crowded all the afternoon. John Courtney, John Callahan, and J. B. McSween were the judges and Thomas Kennedy and Jerry McCarty the clerks. Devine charged his downfall to the use of fraud and money.

Captain Farrell had a walk away for reelection as Marshal. Out of 324 votes cast his majority was in excess of 200. The receipts for dues were $1,125. The new officers will be inaugurated two weeks from yesterday and it is proposed to make the event a big celebration. Robert E. Burke, Captain J. H. Farrell, John J. Harkins, J. H. Brunjes, and Fred E. Eldred were appointed a committee on arrangements. A vaudeville performance probably will be one of the features.

Suggestions were freely offered that, with the Ryan faction in control, the County Democracy is liable to capture the County committee and also the Mayoralty convention next spring.

PIANOMAKERS CHARGE FALSEHOOD AGAINST THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the Federation of Labor Meeting Delegate Charles Dold Denounces a Statement in Regard to Contracts as Untrue.

Delegate Charles Dold at the Federation of Labor meeting yesterday afternoon, in behalf of the Pianomakers' union, charged the Board of Education with telling a falsehood when it stated it had contracts with piano manufacturers lasting until next July, which would prevent it from complying with the demand that it purchase only union-made instruments.

A communication was received from the W. C. T. U. of St. Louis requesting to be furnished with the resolutions the federation had adopted in reference to the licensing of cigarets.

President Doyle, who will represent the federation in the national convention to be held soon at St. Louis, was instructed to work and vote for the unseating of the delegates of the National Brewery workers because of their expressed intention to press a resolution declared by the federation to be selfish and un-union in character.

MRS. S. S. FLOWER LECTURES.

Ethical Culture Club Listens to an Address on the Subject of State Treatment of Children.

The Ethical Culture club, 270 Warren avenue, listened to a lecture last night by Mrs. S. S. Flower on the subject of State treatment of children. Mrs. Flower treated of three classes of children which deserved the attention of the State—defectives, delinquents, and dependents. The State treatment of defectives, Mrs. Flower declared, was all that could be expected, except in the case of the feeble-minded. There were 1,700 applications for admission to the State institution for feeble-minded children at Lincoln, where there was only accommodation for 500 inmates.

In speaking of delinquent children Mrs. Flower said: "A child should never be arrested. In Massachusetts a child is not subjected to the indignity of an arrest, but is summoned to appear before the court, and a policeman who is sent for a child is dressed in citizen's clothing. It is ruinous to bring children up before a crowded police court. What this State requires is a juvenile court under the jurisdiction of one Judge. No spectators should be allowed to attend the trial, and the sentence of the Judge should be based on carefully obtained facts concerning the child's environment, not on the vague charge of a policeman.

"What we require is a juvenile reformatory founded on the theory of individual treatment. The John Worthy School is a place of punishment, not a reformatory. A juvenile reformatory should not be under bridewell management.

"Illinois does little or nothing for her dependent children—those who are without proper parental care. Our industrial schools do not answer the purpose. It is not fair to other children to send among them children with criminal instincts. The institutions should be the stepping-stone to the family. In Boston the system of boarding out in private families is carried on to a large extent, and in a large number of cases the children eventually become a part of the family."

HOPEFUL REPORT FROM JUDGE DAY

Prospect That the Peace Treaty Will Be Signed in the Near Future.

WASHINGTON IS ELATED.

President McKinley Sends Instructions as to Some of the Details.

SPAIN'S DEBT PROBLEMS.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Dec. 4.—Secretary Moore said tonight:

"There is no hitch in the treaty negotiations. The delay arises only from the necessity of our separately considering matters which the Spaniards want to discuss jointly as part of the substantial treaty.

"The Spaniards want the joint commission to agree first to the main articles and matters connected closely with the protocol. They hope to have a freer hand and get better terms in the subsidiary negotiations.

"The Spaniards want a short treaty and we a longer and more comprehensive one."

Judge Day has sent an encouraging report to Washington.

Representatives of both sides predicted confidently today that the treaty would be signed within a week unless unforeseen complications developed.

The American commissioners say there is no foundation for the reports circulated in the United States and cabled back that President McKinley has forwarded to the American commissioners instructions to insist unyieldingly upon a coaling base in the Carolines and that the Spaniards are endeavoring to renew their opposition to a cession of the Philippines. Both commissions recognize that the latter question is settled.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Advices from Judge Day of the Paris Peace commission, received during last night's Cabinet meeting, are of a gratifying character and hopeful of the signing of the peace treaty within a reasonable time.

Members of the Cabinet express satisfaction at the progress being made and say negotiations are progressing smoothly.

There are various details, however, concerning which the chairman desires to learn fully of the President's wishes, and it was an inquiry of this character which formed the burden of the latest communication from Paris.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

Government Still in a Quandary Over Colonial Debts—Redemption of Cuban Bonds.

Madrid, Dec. 4.—The government has not reached a full decision regarding the Cuban and Philippine debts, but the official gazette today publishes an announcement that the drawing for the redemption of the Cuban bonds will occur on Dec. 10.

The speculation in the Cuban and Philippine debts on the Bourse has seriously displeased the Cabinet. The rise in those securities is attributed to the report that the government will devote the indemnity received from the United States to the colonial indebtedness, regarding which no decisive steps have been taken by the Ministers.

An official dispatch from the Visayas Islands, in the Philippines, announces that the insurgents have renewed their attacks upon Iloilo. The government's advices say: "The rebels have their guns trained on the city and fire on our troops nightly. Our troops maintain a spirited fire, and have killed a number of the enemy."

The Bilbao papers report the discovery there of 396 rifles carefully secreted underground.

A number of Carlists have been arrested on charges of being connected therewith.

London, Dec. 5.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Biarritz:

"The censorship is so severe that the Spanish newspapers are prohibited even from contradicting Carlist news published abroad. There have been numerous arrests of Carlists at Barcelona and elsewhere in Catalonia. The Carlist General Isasi and several colleagues have disappeared."

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "The conservative party and Señor Silvela, through their organs, have made peremptory bids for power. Señor Sagasta treats the matter calmly, ridiculing the smallness of Señor Silvela's following and declining to hasten the assembling of the Cortes to be convened in January or the conclusion of the peace negotiations."

CAMBON'S ADDRESS ON AMERICA

French Ambassador Tells His People of the Greatness of This Country.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Paris, Dec. 4.—Ambassador Jules Cambon delivered an interesting address full of appreciation of America and its people at New Sorbonne today. He said:

"The agreeable and distinguished society of New York is not the American people; nor is New York America any more than Paris is France. It is a singular country, where everything is colossal; where the people are incomparable in energy and astonishing in activity.

"There is a greater difference between the people of New England and Florida than between the Irish, Scotch, and English, but though there are a hundred races there is only one national spirit, and Frenchmen, like men of other nationalities, while not forgetting the old country, quickly become affiliated citizens of the new."

He referred sympathetically to the former comradeship of French and American soldiers in the time of Lafayette and said French moral and intellectual influence was still greater in America than was generally thought.

FIRMNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Insists on a Speedy and Definite Settlement with the Spaniards.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—A Washington dispatch to the Globe-Democrat says:

"A midnight meeting of the Cabinet was held on Saturday. In the early hours of Sunday morning Secretary Hay reached his home. Today no member of the Cabinet will talk with freedom of what took place. Important dispatches in cipher were sent to Judge Day. So much is known.

"The President and the members of the Cabinet attended the peace dinner of the Gridiron club last night. About 11 o'clock the President, having received a message from Judge Day, left the banquet hall and went at once to the White House. The members of the Cabinet dropped out singly and followed in response to an intimation that their presence was desired.

"The business upon which the President called the meeting was soon disposed of. The members, with the exception of Secretary Hay, remained for half an hour chatting about the dinner. Mr. Hay went to the Department of State and was engaged for some time with the cipher clerk, putting into shape a message of considerable length to the Peace commission.

"The strong hand of the President has been laid upon the situation at Paris. Having been brought to the acceptance of the terms of peace by time limit and the firm action of the American commissioners, the Spanish commissioners have been indulging in their characteristic national habit of delay and postponement. Under instructions from Madrid they want to stop where they are, sign a treaty embracing the points decided, ceding Porto Rico, withdrawing from Cuba, giving up the Philippines, and taking $20,000,000, but beyond this they do not want to go at the present time. The sale of one of the Carolines, the grant of religious liberty, and the other minor questions which the United States desires to have settled Spain wishes to have put off for further consideration.

"Among the American commissioners there is a difference of opinion. There is an inclination on the part of one or more of the commissioners to grant this concession to Spain and to limit the treaty to the main features contained in the protocol to which Spain has acceded. If this course is taken the treaty of peace can be signed and the American commissioners can start for Washington within a week or ten days. The message sent to Judge Day, it is believed, will impress the American commissioners with the feeling that this government wishes a speedy and definite settlement of all of the subordinate questions, so that the treaty may cover the whole case as between the United States and Spain."

JUDGE DELLENBAUGH, DESPITE CHARGES, CANNOT BE FORCED OUT.

Cleveland Man's Case Rests with the Legislature, Which Does Not Meet for a Year—Invites Investigation of His Official Conduct.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Dellenbaugh may escape punishment other than the humiliation inflicted by the findings of the Cleveland Bar association, and which he seems to feel keenly, for alleged judicial misconduct in connection with State Senator Vernon H. Burke.

If the report of the Trial committee is adopted by the Bar association next Saturday, a copy of the report will be presented to the Circuit Court for action. It is now believed all the association will do will be to ask him to resign.

A Judge of the common pleas bench can be only impeached by the State Legislature. Since there will be no session this winter the matter cannot be taken up until a year hence.

The alleged offenses of Judge Dellenbaugh, it is claimed, were committed during his term by appointment. Since then he has been a private citizen and has been elected by the people, and doubt is expressed whether the Legislature can punish him for any offense committed during a former term in office.

Any individual may prefer charges against a member of the bench to the Legislature. The charge would first be investigated by the Lower House, which would act as a grand jury. Should that body return an indictment the accused Judge would have a trial before the Senate, where he could be represented by counsel, and it would require a two-thirds vote to impeach him.

Judge Blandin, who made the sensational attack on the two members of the Cuyahoga County bench in his famous speech before the Trial committee, said tonight that the verdict of the committee was all that could be expected from the evidence at hand. He was not surprised and thought it would have a purifying effect on the bar and bench of the county.

"I court investigation," said Judge Dellenbaugh tonight. "I have been wronged by the bar committee and I will vindicate my good name before I die. I hope the investigation will come soon. I want it to be thorough, and I confidently expect to clear myself."

Senator Burke still maintains silence on the result of his trial. He hopes the Bar association will not expel him, and he is preparing to exert every influence to avert such action.

CHARLES N. HAMMOND, CHICAGO PIONEER FUR DEALER, PASSES AWAY.

Resident of the City for Fifty-eight Years, Coming Here from New York State—Interment at Graceland Cemetery Tomorrow.

Charles Norton Hammond, Chicago's pioneer fur dealer and a resident of this city for fifty-eight years, died at 365 Ontario street yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in his seventy-ninth year. He was born in Colebrook, Herkimer County, New York, in 1820. He came to Chicago in 1840, and soon afterwards formed a partnership with John A. Bassett. The firm of Bassett & Hammond was for a long time the largest importer of furs on State street. He retired from business ten years ago, and had lived for twenty years in the house where he died.

In 1860 Mr. Hammond was married to Mrs. Alexander Murray of Lockport, N. Y., who survives him. The family consists of two daughters, one of whom is a writer for the daily press of this city.

The funeral takes place from the family residence, 365 Ontario street, to Graceland at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Moses Hogan.

Moses Hogan, an old resident of Chicago, died at his residence, 1923 Orrington avenue, Evanston, last evening at the age of 64 years. Mr. Hogan was born in Ireland and came to America when he was 40 years old. He settled in Chicago, where he engaged in the planing mill business. He retired from active business ten years ago and had since been living with his daughter, Mrs. G. W. Straight in Evanston. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the chapel of Rosehill Cemetery.

David Stuart Erskine.

London, Dec. 4.—David Stuart Erskine, thirteenth Earl of Buchan, died yesterday in his eighty-fourth year.

Arthur Stirling.

London, Dec. 4.—Arthur Stirling, the well known actor, is dead.

PROF. GUITERAS OF U. OF PA. RESIGNS TO PRACTICE IN CUBA.

Decides to Go to Havana to Aid His Fellow-Countrymen—During the War He Worked in the Hospitals with the Army.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Dr. John Guiteras, long and popularly known by a wide circle in this city and throughout the country, has decided to resign his professorship at the University of Pennsylvania, leave this city, and take up his residence in Havana, where he intends to practice his profession of medicine among his own people, the Cubans, for whom he has sacrificed much during a long series of years. Dr. Guiteras' resignation will not take effect until Oct. 1 next, the termination of the university's professorship year.

During the Spanish-American war Dr. Guiteras went to Cuba and attended the sick and injured. His assistance was rendered doubly valuable by his knowledge of the existing Cuban conditions, with which he had long been familiar, especially of yellow fever and the other diseases peculiar to the climate.

OFFICIALS TALK OF THE MESSAGE

Outline of President McKinley's Annual Review of Current Events.

ARMY AND NAVY'S NEEDS.

Conservative Recommendations as to Proposed Currency Legislation.

TREATY NOT TO BE HELD.

(Continued from first page.)

ple, and especially ascertain whether the people are capable of governing themselves. A commission will be necessary, but I do not believe that a Senator or Representative should be on it. Let the President appoint the commission, and let it be equally divided politically. That would insure a fair report, and that is what is needed before a fixed step is taken. Haste is not necessary and will not pay. In the meantime the islands can be managed successfully by the military authorities."

Overstreet Favors an Extra Session.

"There is no prospect of the repeal or modification of the war revenue act at this session of Congress," said Representative Overstreet of Indiana, "and as it is not oppressive, there is no hurry about repealing it. While there is a surplus in the Treasury at this time, the expenses of the next year will be extremely heavy. Until we find out how much the expenditures of the government will be with our new possessions, which will require an increased army and navy, we had better let the law stand.

"There will be a necessity for an extra session, as much important legislation must be enacted, such as the appropriation bills, army and navy legislation, provision for taking the next census, and an immigration bill. Several contested election cases yet remain to be decided, and when these matters have been disposed of the coming session will be drawing to a close. Currency reform legislation should be brought up early in the new Congress, and provisions for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal must be made. Besides this there are many important questions too numerous to mention and I do not see how an extra session can be avoided."

"Minnesota stands with the President," said Representative Eddy. "Seventy per cent of the people at least are in favor of the retention of the Philippines. Silver is dead in Minnesota, and in the only district where it was made an issue Judge Morris defeated Towne by a good majority. If a vote could be taken today, President McKinley would carry Minnesota over Bryan by 60,000 majority."

Mann Looks for Action on Currency.

"If a financial scheme can be agreed upon at this session," said Representative Mann, "there will undoubtedly be an extra session of Congress to carry it out. I do not see how an extra session can be avoided, as it will be impossible to perform all the important work now confronting Congress. The monetary question is one which sadly needs looking after, and while the present Congress knew it was impossible to get anything of that sort through the Senate at this session, and as it has been postponed for that reason, there will be no excuse for further delay, and the Republicans will begin to look earnestly into the matter, because they expect it will be taken up during the new Congress."

Foss Wants a Congressional Investigation.

"Congress should investigate the conduct of the war on its own hook," said Representative Foss, "not with any particular view to meting out punishment for any shortcomings, but for the purpose of learning just where the responsibility rests and benefiting the service in the future. While the commission appointed by the President has made a pretty thorough inquiry that does not preclude Congress from making an inquiry of its own. The Congressional investigation should be a joint affair by Senate and House, both Democrats and Republicans being placed upon the commission."

River and Harbor Appropriations in Prospect.

"Appropriations for rivers and harbors will, in my judgment, be made at this session," said "Billy" Lorimer tonight. "There was an agreement made to postpone consideration of a rivers and harbors bill at the last session, but a tacit agreement was made to take it up at this session. There is always more or less opposition to this appropriation, but it generally goes through. Considerable money will have to be provided for continuing contracts already let, and under this head the Chicago River and the Calumet harbor will undoubtedly be looked after."

Senate Action on the Peace Treaty.

There is a quiet movement on foot to have the treaty of peace considered by the Senate in open session. It is believed that this would result in speedy action and would render filibustering Senators directly responsible to their constituents. It is tradition only which requires treaties to be considered in secret, and it is argued that so many of the Senators have already expressed themselves on the subject as to render it absurd that they should lock the doors while they are considering a subject of such momentous importance to the people of the United States.

Settlement with Turkey in Prospect.

Prospects of an amicable adjustment of the differences between Turkey and the United States are growing brighter every day. Latest advices from Minister Strauss to the State department say that he believes a fair settlement of the claims of American citizens against Turkey will be brought about in the near future. The differences between the two governments grew out of claims for damages by American citizens, principally missionaries, whose property was destroyed. Some of them suffered personal violence and others were unjustly thrown into prison. The claims are of long standing, and when Minister Terrell was this government's representative at Constantinople he made many representations to the Sutan, and some of them bordered on an ultimatum. The Sultan disavowed any responsibility for these claims, taking the same ground which this government assumed in the case of the killing of the members of the Mafia at New Orleans, where the jail was entered and several Italian subjects were slain.

ANDREWS SENDS HIS RESIGNATION.

(Continued from first page.)

the desire to help him. The question of appointive power was raised and one clash followed another. Under the circumstances, it is argued, Dr. Andrews can be pardoned the feeling that his woes began the moment he accepted President's Harper's offer.

D. R. Cameron Talks.

"If the members of the School board would give up the little morsel of patronage and look upon the schools from two points of view only it would be better for the school system of the city," was the comment of Daniel R. Cameron, ex-President of the board, when told that Dr. Andrews had resigned. "The first consideration should be given the children who are attending our schools and who will take our places in this community as citizens. After the children the taxpayers who give so liberally to education should be regarded.

"We need for Superintendent a man able and willing to superintend, a man who has the courage to demand the prerogatives naturally attaching to the office. Dr. Andrews is such a man.

"Perhaps Dr. Harper gave the impression when he went East that the commission's plans were to be adopted," was suggested.

"Possibly that hits the nail on the head," was the answer. "I think that there should be an educational head to the school system. I do not think the laymen of the board are as well qualified to judge of educational methods and discipline as are professional educators.

"Without criticising Mr. Harris, I do not agree with him that Dr. Andrews with propriety could have offered suggestions for reform when the board is paying $5,000 to a commission for suggestions. Recently Mr. Harrison told me he was well satisfied with the work of Dr. Andrews, and that he regarded him as a splendid Superintendent."

The majority members of the board never intended to force the resignation, according to the assertion of President Harris and his companions. They were ready to hoist the flag of truce, and they admitted that the resignation is as much a defeat for them as for Dr. Andrews.

President Harris Talks.

"I still hope," said President Harris, "that the matter can be patched up. I will not go near my office until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and I do not intend to communicate with Secretary Graham, to whom the resignation probably has gone, if it exists.

"I will not take any personal steps to keep Dr. Andrews in office. If he has resigned without conferring with me I shall not go out of my way to argue with him. Something is due my position, if not myself, and I can make no advances."

What Secretary Graham Says.

"If the resignation has been written," said Secretary Graham, "it is probably now in my desk. I locked my desk on Saturday night without looking closely at its table contents. I was out of the room for a time previous, and in the interval a letter might have been laid on top of the heaps of papers there. It might also have been placed on top of my desk after I left or shoved under the lid.

"If Dr. Andrews has resigned no one regrets it more than I. He was personally a fine man, and certainly one of the greatest of educators. His loss is to be deplored, the more so that it falls at this time of year. For the sake of the Chicago school system as well as for his own I hope that he has not resigned."

Dr. Andrews was inaccessible throughout the day. "I have nothing more to say on the subject," he sent down word, "than what the papers say this morning."

Dr. Andrews was elected Superintendent of Schools on July 1 as the first act of the new Board of Education. Mayor Harrison when he nominated the new members of the board in June was credited with having made the stipulation of a vote for Dr. Andrews as the man of his choice. The old board, at its last meeting, made the vain effort to elect A. G. Lane to succeed himself, and was forced through deadlock to leave the choice to the new board. Friction which began with the election has in one form or another never ceased.

Pastor Arraigns Trustees.

The Rev. R. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church arraigned the Board of Education from the pulpit during the day for its treatment of Superintendent Andrews.

"The majority of the School board," he said, "brought Dr. Andrews to Chicago, in opposition to the minority, which favored the retention of Superintendent Lane. He was brought here because we were told he was a superior educator and could reform and advance the public schools of Chicago. That he is an educator of a high order is well known. That he is honestly attempting to reform the public school system is apparent and meets with the unqualified approval of the Chicago public. That the majority is honest in its belief that the board has better judgment in selecting teachers than a trained educator like Dr. Andrews may be admitted. This fact, however, does not keep it from being wrong on this matter of the appointment of teachers."

Trustee H. H. Gross was present in the audience and he was asked to speak concerning the situation, which he did, defending Superintendent Andrews warmly. He said that the resignation would be nothing short of a calamity.

Dr. Harper Talks.

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—President W. R. Harper of the Chicago University is at the Murray Hill Hotel. When shown the story that Professor E. Benjamin Andrews, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, had resigned, and that he had practically been forced to do so because of acts of Mr. Harper, the latter said:

"I consider the story a canard. I believe it is false from beginning to end. I left Chicago on Thursday night and I do not know what has happened there since that time. I have not been a member of the Board of Education since July 1. I do not believe Professor Andrews has resigned. I do not believe he has any intention of doing so. He and I are the best of friends, and I labored to secure his services for the Chicago schools. In my opinion he is the greatest educator in this country, and few have so strong an intellectuality. I believe he will remain in Chicago and will have the united support of its best people in promoting the interests of the school."

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., opens today. For particulars address Plant System, 205 Clark street, Chicago.

DANES GIVE A BANQUET.

FORMER SUBJECTS OF KING CHRISTIAN HONOR NEW CONSUL.

Flags of Two Countries Festooned Together in the Clubrooms at Humboldt Park House—C. H. Hanson, the Appointee, Eulogizes Denmark's Ruler—L. Bastrup Tells of the Progress the United States Has Made in Two Centuries.

Two hundred Danish-American residents of Chicago were guests last evening at a banquet given to C. H. Hanson, the newly appointed Danish Consul in Chicago. Festoons of America's Stars and Stripes and Denmark's cross hung over the speakers as they responded in both the language of the fatherland and of the adopted country, and the orchestra played the airs of both.

The banquet was spread in the club rooms of the Humboldt Park House, California and North avenues. Henry L. Hertz, who was appointed chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, and who was to have acted as toastmaster, was compelled by stress of work to give up the place, and Senator Neils Juul acted in his stead.

To the right of the toastmaster sat the newly appointed Consul. The others at the speakers' table were L. Bastrup, Henry Ockenholt, P. M. Lagoni, Peter Noer, A. C. Neilsen, and J. Skallerup.

L. Bastrup Talks of Progress.

L. Bastrup responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." He said in part: "When we look upon the remarkable progress of our country during the last century our hearts must of necessity be filled with pride at belonging to this nation. At the end of the eighteenth century the United States had 8,000,000 inhabitants; its finances were slowly recovering from well-nigh ruin; it was a small country, but it had just passed through the cleansing fire of the revolution against one of the mightiest nations of the world, victorious because its brave sons fought for liberty, for the freedom of their homesteads, and deservedly had won the admiration of the entire civilized world. At the end of the nineteenth century it stands as one of the most powerful among nations, having just finished another victorious war, adding large territory and many millions to its people. At the end of the eighteenth century the nation thanked George Washington for its liberty and the establishment of its wonderful institutions. At the end of the nineteenth century the great William McKinley has steered the country through the Spanish war and has gained for the country its rightful place among the nations of the world. May our country ever have at its head men like Washington, Lincoln, and McKinley."

Hanson Eulogizes Denmark's King.

Consul C. H. Hanson spoke of the "King of Denmark." He said:

"Thanking you for your kindness on the occasion of my appointment as Danish Consul, my thoughts naturally go out to the one to whom I owe my appointment. For thirty-five years our old King has, with honor, held the throne of Denmark, to which he acceded under trying circumstances and with grave responsibility resting upon him. Through all these years he has held for his motto, 'With God, for honor and right,' and has won the love of his subjects as few kings before him. He enjoys, as he ought, the highest respect of the world. God save King Christian IX. and give him a long and a happy reign."

Senator Juul spoke of "Our City," and compared Chicago to Egypt of old in the supplying, in times of famine, the food of the world. He praised the school system, and said the park system was the greatest in the world.

P. M. Lagoni spoke for the retiring Consul, A. Peterson, who was compelled through ill health to leave the service of his country, but was knighted before he did so. Henry Ockenholt gave a sketch of the life of the new Consul, who was born in Denmark in 1841 and came to New York in 1861. He served in the civil war and came to Chicago in 1866, where he has remained ever since, losing heavily in the fire in 1871, but starting in business again.

The committee having the banquet in charge was composed of the following:

Henry L. Hertz,
L. Bastrup,
Neils Juul,
Peter Lagoni,
C. L. Benson,
Peter Noer,
Paul Benson,
Henry Ockenholt,
Fritz Franzen,
James Skallerup,
Peter Thornum.

DR. MORRISON IS UNDECIDED.

Epiphany Church Rector Carefully Considering Acceptance of the Office of Bishop of Iowa.

The Rev. T. N. Morrison, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, yesterday morning talked to his large congregation about his election as Bishop of Iowa, but did not say whether he would accept the honor. Members of the church are making strong efforts to have him remain in Chicago. Just before the sermon Dr. Morrison said:

"I have the matter under serious consideration and will look at it deliberately from all sides. I shall be in no hurry to reach a decision. It may be a week or ten days before I will formulate an answer. The Rev. J. Hollister Lynch of Iowa, chairman of a special committee to call on me tomorrow, will confer with me regarding my election, and I will then be fully informed regarding the work of the Iowa Episcopal convention. Members of this church have kindly left it for me to decide this matter as I think best. Still, there is a strong desire for me to remain that I cannot fail to recognize and appreciate.

"For many years I have pursued a fixed policy with this church, which is practically out of debt, and has the foundation of an endowment fund amounting to $7,000. I hope to see this fund increased until it will be able to carry on the work of the church, when this district is occupied by the poorer classes in years to come, as a Christian social settlement. This is work that I have taken a great deal of interest in and am loath to leave."

BOTKIN CASE READY TO TRY.

Witnesses from Delaware, Including the Husband of Mrs. Dunning, on the Way West.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The trial of Mrs. Cordelia A. Botkin on the charge of murder in causing the death of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Dean, at Dover, Del., by sending poisoned candy to the former from here will begin tomorrow morning. John P. Dunning, husband of the murdered woman, now residing in New York, and the other witnesses from Dover, Del., will arrive here tomorrow. Mrs. Botkin was formerly an intimate friend and companion of Dunning.

WILLIAM KENT STILL AT LARGE.

Slayer of His Brother May Escape, the Chase Being Abandoned.

SHERIFF'S TERM EXPIRES

Officer Returns to Carlinville to Announce the Pursuit Is Off.

MURDERER MAY BE INSANE.

Carlinville, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—William Kent, the slayer of his brother, Noble Kent, while the latter was handcuffed and helpless in the charge of Sheriff Davenport, is still at large. He is known to have $1,300 in money, and this, together with a strange official state of affairs through which the pursuit has been temporarily abandoned, may assist him to escape.

Sheriff Davenport's term of office expires today. Accordingly, that officer returned home late last night and calmly announced he had given up the chase, as his authority, he contended, was on the wane, and might expire before he caught up with the fleeing murderer.

Thus the fugitive is allowed a clear field for escape, while Davenport ponders on how awkward it would be to serve the ends of the law as a mere civilian.

The Coroner's jury found today that Noble Kent came to his death at the hands of his brother, William Kent, while the former was a prisoner in charge of the Sheriff on a Rock Island train.

Tell of the Murder.

Only two witnesses were sworn by the Coroner—Sheriff P. C. Davenport and L. M. Ross. The Sheriff testified he saw Will Kent pass by him in the car, turn around, and begin shooting, and that the weapons were pointed at him as an indication that Kent meant for no one to take part in the affray.

The shots were fired at such close range that the powder burned his face and the blaze from the revolvers almost blinded him. Will Kent then backed out of the car, his revolvers still pointed at the Sheriff, until he reached the vestibule, when he jumped from the train and fled. Mr. Ross corroborated the Sheriff's testimony.

The Coroner's jury returned the following verdict:

We, the jury, impaneled to inquire into the causes of the death of Noble Kent, find that the deceased came to his death by gunshot wounds in the hands of his brother, Willie Kent.

On the body of the dead man was found a miscellaneous lot of papers, letters, pictures, etc. A letter from H. H. Cowen, now County Judge and the attorney of Noble, was found, but by order State's Attorney Vaughn has not been read. The letter is said to be advice on points relative to the charge of attempting to murder Will Kent, and as death absolved him from any legal penalty the authorities returned all effects to the Coroner.

Public opinion has materially changed since the tragedy and many say Noble, with all his faults, was the better of the two men.

Strange Acts of the Slayer.

It has been public talk since the Kents came into prominence by the attempted tragedy in March that Will's mind was unbalanced. On July 4 he made a parade in Virden, dressed as a clown, in a huge cage, in which were his two large bloodhounds. In this manner he was driven all over town playing lion tamer and leaving the presumption he was on the track of his brother Noble. He also had X-ray pictures taken of the bullets in his head.

The body of Noble Kent was taken to Virden today, and from there to the Kent farm, about one mile west of that city, where the aged mother resides. The grief of the aged woman was affecting in the extreme.

The murderer was a man of peculiar traits. After graduating from the Virden High School in the class of 1893, he went to New York, where he attended a school of phrenology. Prior to his father's death in March he made several attempts to gain a livelihood by the practice of phrenology, but failed.

A letter was found on the dead man, written by his mother, saying that Will Kent strenuously objected to her going to see Noble and threatened to leave the place for ever if she did so.

FATHER VAHEY, IN SERMON, ADVOCATES THE WHIPPING POST.

Priest in St. John's Cathedral, Cleveland, Declares in Favor of Public Lashing of Men Who Abuse and Neglect Their Families.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Father Vahey of St. John's Cathedral believes in the punishment of the whipping post. He not only believes in it, but so firmly is he convinced of the corrective influence of corporal punishment that yesterday morning, in an earnest sermon, he advocated the erection of a whipping post in the public square and the punishment thereat of all men who desert their wives and children and make them a burden on society.

FIRE IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Blocks of Business Buildings at Eufaula Destroyed at a Loss of About $200,000.

Eufaula, I. T., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the mercantile house of J. B. Milum, the C. H. Tully and K. S. Ahren stores, the Belt Mercantile company, the Foley Banking company, C. Burlett, C. G. Moore Drug company, the postoffice, Forbes' restaurant, and the Eufaula Hotel here today.

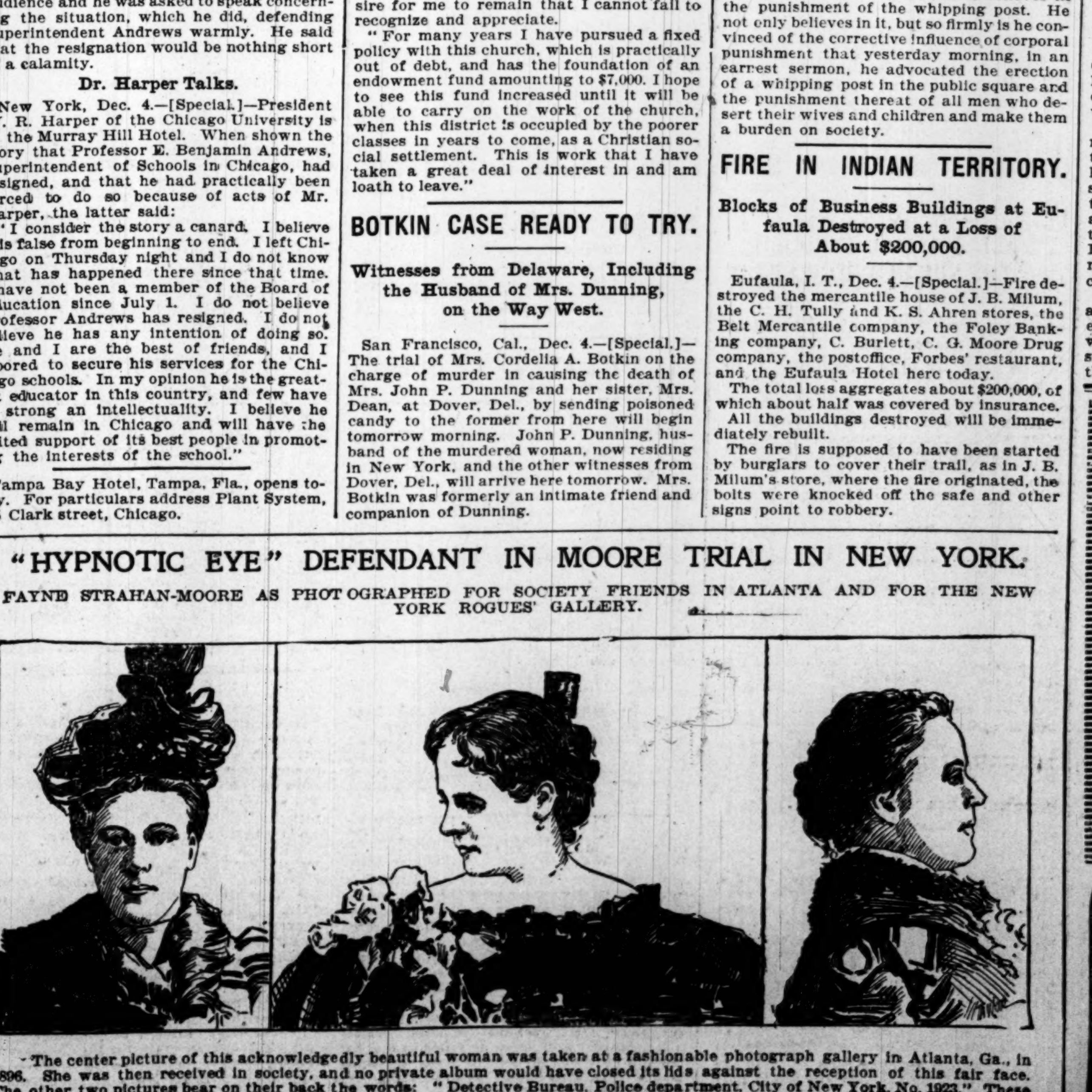
The total loss aggregates about $200,000, of which about half was covered by insurance.

All the buildings destroyed will be immediately rebuilt.

The fire is supposed to have been started by burglars to cover their trail, as in J. B. Milum's store, where the fire originated, the bolts were knocked off the safe and other signs point to robbery.

"HYPNOTIC EYE" DEFENDANT IN MOORE TRIAL IN NEW YORK.

FAYNE STRAHAN-MOORE AS PHOTOGRAPHED FOR SOCIETY FRIENDS IN ATLANTA AND FOR THE NEW YORK ROGUES' GALLERY.



The center picture of this acknowledgedly beautiful woman was taken at a fashionable photograph gallery in Atlanta, Ga., in 1896. She was then received in society, and no private album would have closed its lids against the reception of this fair face. The other two pictures bear on their back the words: "Detective Bureau, Police department, City of New York, No. 1923." These last numerals denote the number she bears in the catalogue of the Rogues' Gallery.—New York Journal.

A Special Sale ...OF... OVERCOATS.

We have renewed our overcoat stock with thousands of the best Overcoats we ever made. Fresh from our great tailoring shops. We purchased the fabrics at a great reduction from regular prices and now we are prepared to furnish the best Overcoats in Chicago at the lowest prices. For example:

Carr's Melton Overcoats	$25
French Montignac Overcoats	$25
Patent Beaver Overcoats	$25
Schnable's German Beaver	$25

200 very fine blue and black Kersey Overcoats, Clay worsted lining, Wm. B. Skinner's shoulder and sleeve lining. Warranted two winters. These overcoats are richly worth $20.00—Special Price $15.00

Another 300 of our celebrated Half Box Overcoats, blue, black and brown Kerseys, lined with rich plaid worsted. Overcoats no one can duplicate for $15—Special Price $10.00

Our third lot of All-Wool Worombo Beaver Overcoats, blue, black and brown—our own dependable make—no house can manufacture them less than $9.50 flat cost—we make a customer getter $7.50 them for

Our Overcoats are all our own make. We guarantee them in every particular. Investigation will prove our prices lower than elsewhere.

Mail Orders with cash Promptly Filled.

Putnam Daylight Clothing House. N. W. Corner State & Quincy.

GLEE AND MANDOLIN CLUBS REFUSE TO SIGN THE PLEDGE.

Annual Trip of the Musical Organization of Northwestern University Is Given Up on Account of a Clash with the Faculty.

The Northwestern University faculty and the Glee and Mandolin clubs have clashed and as a result there will be no annual trip this fall. The faculty is determined all members of the clubs shall sign a certain pledge, and this the boys refuse to do. The pledge reads:

As a participant of the musical organization of the Northwestern University, I hereby promise that when away from Evanston in connection with that organization I will refrain from all conduct which might injure the good name of the university, and particularly that I will abstain from the use of all alcoholic liquors at such times.

Manager Bayne had planned an extensive tour during the Christmas holidays. The clubs were to play at Peoria, Warren, Springfield, Geneseo, Galesburg, Chenoa, and Joliet. They have been in active practice ever since college began.

When the matter of a pledge was brought before them several weeks ago they appointed a committee to draw up a set of resolutions, which read:

We, the members of the Glee and Mandolin clubs, realizing that things have occurred in the past which tended to lower the dignity of the institution we represent, take this means of assuring the committee that while the present organization exists we do not intend to tolerate such actions.

This code the faculty refused to accept, and gave the boys the alternative of staying at home or signing the one they offered.

Manager Bayne called the clubs together, and after stating the case to them gave them their choice. The students who were to accompany the clubs did not hesitate to say that it was not their intention to sign any such pledge, and Manager Bayne was compelled to call all dates off.

This opposition of the students was entirely unexpected by the faculty, and yesterday they were much surprised to hear that the boys would rather give up the trip than sign. A committee, consisting of H. C. Baker, J. E. Remington, I. R. Hall, and F. H. Bayne, will confer with the faculty, and the affair will again be debated. The boys have not the slightest hope that the professors will alter their plan, and they are also determined to stand by theirs.

BARROWS READY TO ACCEPT.

Will Answer the Oberlin College Committee Tomorrow Afternoon—Wants More Buildings.

Dr. John Henry Barrows said last night that he expected to accept the Presidency of Oberlin College tomorrow afternoon, when he meets the committee headed by Dr. Lucien C. Warner of New York City, which will then formally offer him the position.

"I have been waiting to find out whether my election was unanimously popular with the trustees, alumni, and friends of Oberlin," he said, "and I have had nothing but assurances of support. If the men who are to visit me tomorrow afternoon give me a favorable answer in regard to enlarging the college the matter will be settled at once. I wish Oberlin to have a new gymnasium for men. I shall go to Oberlin on Jan. 4 if I accept.

"The Oberlin alumni of Chicago have asked me to allow them to give an entertainment for me in case I accept, and I wrote a letter to the Rev. Sidney Strong saying that I would gladly fraternize with the 160 old Oberlin men who are here."

Physicians are wise in their commendation of Londonderry Lithia Water. Its purity and great remedial properties are sufficient reasons for its having the endorsement of the faculty.

PROBE THE MAY W. CASE.

OAKLAND JUDGES CERTAIN THE RACE WAS CROOKED.

They Are Unable to Secure Any Evidence, but Believe the Jockey Will Reveal the True State of Affairs Rather than Be Deprived of His Employment — He Is Refused Admittance to the Grounds, but Promises to Tell What He Knows.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Jockey Ben Gouin, who was suspended indefinitely for failure to ride the fast mare May W. to win in the second race at Oakland last Monday, was denied admission to the course yesterday, though he offered to pay his way. However, upon declaring his intention of telling what he knew he was passed in by Judge J. A. Murphy. As he failed to give any information regarding the men that made him give the mare a ride that landed her "outside the money," the turf will probably know no more of young Gouin.

Judge Murphy says there could be no possible doubt that the vilest kind of a job had been perpetrated on the betting public by Gouin, acting in collusion with other interested parties. The name of Phil Archibald was mentioned to Murphy as being one of the bookmakers who laid ridiculous prices against the mare on Monday, but the judges are determined to make no accusations unless they can get more tangible testimony.

"We dare not go ahead and haul up a bookmaker," said Murphy, "simply because he lays top price against a horse, even if that price seems preposterous. I may have suspicions even amounting to a certainty, but we cannot proceed against Archibald or anybody else on such flimsy evidence. When Gouin finds his occupation is gone it won't be long before he makes a confession."

Cameron will not talk beyond saying that the affair has ruined him and several of his friends. Gouin claims that he is the victim of Cameron's manipulations, and that the owner, in order to cover himself, is making him the scapegoat.

Frank Ireland, the well known Kentucky horseman and mine-owner, is expected to arrive here soon. About the 1st of January Mr. Ireland, "Hops" Laudeman, and young Will Applegate, the boy plunger, will go into the bookmaking business here on a big scale. Applegate made a lot of money last fall in England playing Tod Sloan's mounts.

At a meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Pacific Coast Jockey club last night Dick Ledgett, who came to blows with Charles Fair in the betting ring at Ingleside, was fined $50 and suspended for fifty days. The secretary was also instructed to warn Ledgett that a repetition would result in his being ruled off.

Garnett Ferguson purchased Sam McKeever at the Marcus Daly sale for $500. Van Ness also secured Limewater at the same sale for an insignificant sum. These two colts ran first and second in the stake race yesterday.

President William has returned from his flying trip East. He says quite a number of plungers will be here during the month and that a couple of carloads of horses can be expected.

Dan McCarty has purchased the good 4-year-old colt St. Lee of Frank Taylor at private terms. McCarty now owns forty thoroughbred horses.

Charley Fair, the son of the late millionaire, quit several thousands to the good on the Frohman race yesterday, and Ned Fanigan also made a killing on the victory of the Eastern horse.

HIGH CLASS HORSES ENGAGED.

This Winter's New Orleans Meeting Draws an Unusually Fine Lot of Performers.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—With the arrival of the last of the Eastern contingent from Washington the winter meeting of the Crescent City Jockey club assumes a decidedly cosmopolitan air. The meeting started this year more vigorously than ever before, and both natives and the visitors have been fairly astonished at the size of it.

The great improvement of the class of horses over that of last year is shown by the poor success that has attended the colors of John W. Schorr & Son. Last year the Schorrs had it practically their own way in the stakes and higher class purses, but this year everything they have started has been beaten.

They confidently expected to win the Thanksgiving Handicap with Macy, but Abuse proved the beter horse at the distance. Timemaker had been saved for the Magnolia Stakes, run yesterday, but the best he could do was to finish a poor third, Boanerges and David beating him out. Up to that time David had been the star performer at the meeting. After his hard summer campaign he won three races in as many starts.

Of the 2-year-olds shown up here Hittick, Andes, and Sam Lazarus, Esq., are undoubtedly the best. Sam Lazarus, Esq., has won over the best of all aged company at three-quarters of a mile, and although Hittick may have him beaten for speed, it would be no surprise if he would turn out to be the best of the coming 3-year-old division.

The track has not been good since the meeting opened, the heavy top dressing of sand and the frequent rains being the cause of its continued unsatisfactory condition. The restrictions imposed by the association have denied trainers the opportunities of working their horses over it, and this regulation may be accepted as accounting for many contradictory performances.

The half-mile track at the west end of the center field is being given a coating of cinders, and within a week owners will be allowed to use it for exercising purposes.

Yesterday's heavy special train from Washington will impart a strong Eastern flavor to the sport. John J. McCafferty, who came here last winter with Requital, Hugh Penny, Halton, and a few others and went away practically horseless and with considerable less money than he brought, returns this year with twenty-four head and second call on the services of Jockey Tommy Burns, and declares that he will get his share of the money or know the reason why.

Of the coming 2-year-olds that came here from the East the best looking and the most highly tried is a colt by Russell, dam Everywhere, which Tom Magee has in his stable. The youngster's name is Eavesdropper and he is engaged in all the early 2-year-old stakes. Jockey O'Leary reported yesterday to trainer Tom Nepper, he having engaged himself to ride this winter and possibly next summer for George C. Bennett.

Jockey O'Connor will ride first call for "Father Bill" Daly, whose horses are here in charge of Trainer John Daly. "Father Bill" will follow in about two weeks with a bunch of coming 2-year-olds which are engaged in the New Orleans stakes.

Gisbern, who won his first race at Washington the other day and came with the horses from that point, is a cousin of the late Fred Archer, his mother and Archer's mother being sisters. He is said to be a promising jockey and can ride below 100 pounds.

Starter Fitzgerald, who is receiving all the encouragement he can ask, has been doing good work here, although he has been handicapped recently by the painful injury to his clever assistant, Arthur McKnight, who is now on crutches, but who expects to be back at his post before the end of the week.

Today's Oakland Entries.

First race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, maidens, selling—Alano, 95 pounds; Santa Flora, 95; Stromo, 95; Fermo, 98; Simi, 98; Racivan, 98; Silver Beaux, 98; Rose of Peru, 100; Dunpraise, 101; Miss Reel, b. f., by Sir Reel or Jim Brown—Nova Zembla, 103; Alhaja, 103; Peter Weber, 103; Rear Admiral, 103.

Second race, ¾ mile, 2-year-olds, selling—Octuruck, 104 pounds; Little Alarm, 104; Aluminum, 104; Novia, 104; Reina de Los Angeles, 104; Toribo, 104; Majesty, 104; Don Luis, 104; None Such, 104; Ruskin, 107; Beau Monde, 107; Baliverso, 110.

Third race, 6¼ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Maritillo, 105 pounds; Los Medanos, 112; Lime Water, 113; Obsidian, 117.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile—Rosinante, 104 pounds; Osculation, ch. f., by Salvator—Yum-Yum, 104; Storm King, 107; San Venado, 107; May W., 109; Minstrel II., 112; Rubicon, 112.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Dr. Bernays, 95 pounds; Frohman, 98; Myth, 104; Greyhurst, 104; Lost Girl, 104; Our Climate, 104; Highland Ball, 104; Bernardillo, 104; Red Glenn, 104; Lady Hurst, 104; Topmast, 110.

Sixth race, Futurity course, all ages, selling—Good Hope, 89 pounds; Faversham, 97; Chihuahua, 110; Sport McAllister, 112; Bill Howard, ch. g., 8, by Jack Hardy—Bessie Davis, 114; Pat Morrissey, 114; Yankee Doodle, 117.

Today's New Orleans Card.

First race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Moch, 95 pounds; Briggs, Necedah, Gallant Top, Partner, Cecil, Bridgeton, 96; Celtic Bar, Ondague, 99; Mellie, Babe Fields, 101; Pinkey Potter, Red, Mitt Boyken, 104; Evaline, 107.

Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Visionary, 90 pounds; Calchas, Bloss, 93; Tut Tut, 100; Old Fox, Bonaqua, 101; Zacatosa, Sir Blaze, Pat Garrett, 104; Belle of Dublin, 106; Chancery, 107.

Third race, 1¼ miles, welter weights—Nobilis, Phil Becker, Jack Martin, 129 pounds; Beekman, Egbert, Rockwood, 132.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Aunt Maggie, 82 pounds; Oxnard, 93; Moroni, 95; Blue Dan, 98; Mariti, Colonel Frank Waters, 98; Vanessa, Lauretta D., Little Billy, Deyo, 101; Barataria, 104; Joe Shelby, Swordsman, 107; Tranby, Leo Lake, 110.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Xalissa, 94 pounds; Kalitan, 96; Elkin, Hidalgo, 102; Peg Parks, Brighton, 104; Stanza, Vice Regal, 109; Sea Robber, 112.

O'DEA'S TASK AT HARVARD.

He Will Teach the Crimson Crew the Yarra Yarra Stroke Used by His Wisconsin Pupils.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Harvard's victory in football has undeniably been a great tonic for every branch of Harvard sport. Up to the time of the big games there was the usual fall training in the track, crew, and baseball teams, but it was characterized by much of the same half-hearted, half-beaten spirit that has been rather prevalent in Harvard athletics for three or four years past. This seems to have all taken wings at present, and every man in the university looks to the coming spring season with a greater interest and a greater hope than there has been in Harvard athletics for years.

The crew interests are the ones that seem to have been the nearest to ruin, and they have escaped now to a place of the greatest courage. This has been partly due to the football successes, but it has a greater cause in the arrival and installment of Coach O'Dea of the Wisconsin crew as coach of the Harvard eight.

Two years ago, when the Harvard rowing interests were in much the same place from the continued defeats that had come from the system in vogue, the crimson backers hailed with great joy the arrival of Rudolph Chambers Lehmann as coach of the Harvard crew. His work in England, and the proved superiority of the English crews over the American in the few international races that had been held up to that time made it seem likely that Harvard would finish in a better place than it had in years past.

Two annual processions, in which Harvard was a valiant rear guard, have given Harvard enough of the English method, although to a man they have a great respect and liking for the teacher of the stroke himself. There has never been a man at Harvard who has had such a good influence on athletics in all lines as Mr. Lehmann. And while he may not have been able to get out any winning crews, he is popular in the American Cambridge as he is abroad.

Andrew O'Dea comes as a different sort of a coach, with a new stroke, new methods, and a new spirit. In spite of the reticence of the other coaches and oarsmen, it is known that the stroke to be used this year is essentially the "Yarra Yarra," which Mr. O'Dea has taught all his life. It is hardly likely he would come to Harvard to teach a stroke he did not believe in, and, more than that, his own statements show that he will use a stroke decidedly un-English. Here is the way he sums up his stroke:

"I do not approve of the long body swing, which was the most conspicuous part of the Harvard stroke last year and year before, and I shall shorten it much. I shall also use a longer slide than Mr. Lehmann used, increasing it from sixteen to eighteen or nineteen inches. I shall shorten the oars from twelve feet two inches to twelve feet, and discard the thole pins in the place of oarlocks."

He added that he and Mr. Storrow had come to an understanding on the matter, and that this was the stroke to be used. Now Harvard men are busy discussing the question of which man prevailed. Last year Mr. Storrow had the varsity and the freshmen at different times. He was working with Mr. Lehmann and was teaching the English stroke. If he believed in it he must have changed his mind after the last race, which is logical. Storrow is to be head coach, just as he was appointed at the first of the year, so the authorities say. Now, what is O'Dea to be? He is to assist in the work, the same authorities say, but the students do not jump at that as the only logical answer. They have another solution, and the odds are pretty heavy that it is right. Mr. Storrow is undoubtedly to be the head coach, but Mr. O'Dea is to do the coaching. That is what it looks like now, and the reasons for keeping it quiet are as numerous as the students. It may be from the old Harvard scruple against hiring coaches.

Last fall, or rather this fall, MacMasters was brought to Cambridge as the first professional outside of Lathrop, whom the university hires, to have a big finger in the work of any team. It was a new departure for any team, and Captain Dibblee had to have special permission to do it. The hiring of MacMasters marks a new era in the work of the Harvard athletes. It is by no means an era of professionalism, but merely an awakening to the fact that a man who has made coaching a life business is better fitted to do the work than one who has just finished a course in college or one who does it from theory. The physical condition of the men is the all-important thing, and that is what the hiring of experts means. Harvard has had Lathrop in the track department, but that is all he has been used for. He has taken a finger elsewhere, but track athletes are his stronghold, and that is why the Harvard track record is the best of the lot.

O'Dea is an expert oarsman, an expert trainer, and a successful coach. He comes to Harvard, and Harvard has given him the absolute confidence of the whole undergraduate body. Now Harvard men are hoping that the winning streak will last.

YALE MUST CHOOSE A COACH.

Bob Cook Will Not Take Charge of the Crew and His Successor Is Yet to Be Named.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 2.—[Special Correspondence.]—Not Who will be the next President of Yale University, but Who will be the next coach for the university crew? is the question that is most actively discussed by Yale undergraduates. It is asked, Why does Mr. Robert J. Cook, familiarly called "Bob" by his pupils, and for the last twenty-five years the head of Yale's boating policy, resign his position? It was he, in fact, who figured out the now famous Yale stroke which gave Yale so many victories.

This question at the university is not discussed, but it is silently understood. Mr. Cook's loyalty and devotion of time and money to Yale's boating interests have won for him the respect and support of the older alumni, but those who have been closely connected with the work of the last three years feel that there is need of new ideas and energy in Yale's present stroke if any victories are to be won in the remaining contests of the year.

It is just three years since Mr. Cook has been with the crew almost constantly, and with good material defeat has followed defeat. Lehman, who was admitted the best coach in all England, the home of rowing, has been succeeded by Andy O'Dea at Harvard.

At Yale the question of coach was a peculiarly difficult one, for, if Mr. Cook had asked for another year's trial to demonstrate the superiority of his stroke, the management would in all probability have assented, but Mr. Cook was bitterly disappointed over the defeat last June and decided to retire from rowing altogether. He also felt that he did not have as complete charge of the men as was necessary for success, and this, combined with the defeats so unexpectedly received, compelled him to declare that he would not coach again, even before the matter was discussed at all. Now the management is relieved of any embarrassment it might have been under in the selection of a coach for the coming year.

Manager Preston or Captain Allen will not commit themselves on the question of coach for the spring, not even admitting that Mr. Cook will not officiate again. But this silence does not deceive anybody nor lessen the conjecture as to the naming of the man.

Beside the head coach there must be a trainer appointed for the track team. This, with the question of coach for the baseball players and a list of defeats in all branches of sports, will cause the athletic managers much worry for the next few weeks. All these questions are expected to be settled during the Christmas recess, when the graduates will be consulted.

Yale has no athletic council to decide these questions, but the managers and Captains of the various teams are empowered to act on such matters. They first get the general sentiment of the undergraduates, and then consult with such of the graduates as George Adee, Walter Camp, Professor Richards, and others. Thus the sentiments of the graduates and undergraduates are expressed and suitable action taken.

In the present matter there is one sentiment on the question of a professional coach for the crew. There is a common desire for one of the graduates to act as coach. The younger men are in favor of Richard Armstrong, '95, Captain of his crew and now the coach at Annapolis in rowing and football. He has studied the English stroke, rowed the old Cook stroke himself while in college, and carefully watched the modification of the English stroke which Yale rowed last season.

The older "grads" favor Dr. Percy Bolton of New York, because he is recognized as the deepest student of rowing among Yale men. Although never having pulled an oar in a varsity crew, he has been one of the most valuable men Yale's Captains have called on to detect faults in the crew and suggest improvements. If Dr. Josh Hartwell should decide to give up medicine for some time until he entirely recovers from his present illness he would be given the place without doubt, but it is said that he will not consider the proposition. Yale's policy was never more unsettled.

STANDING OF THE BOWLERS.

Plaza Club Seems to Be the Choice in the Interclub League Competition.

On present form the Plaza Cycling club seems to be the only choice in the race for the championship of the Interclub Bowling league. Its standing is largely due to team work. It has a fair lead, which it will probably need as soon as its crack player gets on the road with his all-star team. Three straight defeats by the Oaklands helped to reduce the percentage of the Chicagos, but as the Illinois men lost two games the two cycling teams are tied for second place. With the acquisition of Dr. Baker, the doughty Captain of the Fellowships, the Marquettes are likely to climb rapidly. The standing:

	W.	L.	P.c.		W.	L.	P.c.
Plaza C. C.	14	1	.933	Central B. C.	4	5	.444
Chicago C. C.	10	5	.667	Marqu'te B. C.	4	11	.267
Illinois C. C.	10	5	.667	Lincoln C. C.	1	8	.111
Oakland B. C.	7	5	.583	Woodl'n C. C.	1	11	.083

Three new names are found among the leaders in the list of individual averages. Lange and Carpenter appear in second and third places and Chisholm, who has rolled fifteen games, is relegated to fourth. The other changes have been slight, Lyon, Gibbons, and Jones all improving their figures a trifle:

	Games.	High score.	Total.	Average.
W. V. Thompson	12	208	2,143	178 7-12
Lange	3	189	532	177 1-3
Carpenter	3	188	524	174 2-3
Chisholm	15	207	2,556	170 2-5
Conklyn	9	226	1,522	169 1-9
Huhn	9	211	1,497	166 1-3
Seeman	3	178	493	164 2-3
G. Thompson	15	193	2,463	164 1-5
Mayon	12	198	1,959	163¼
Lyon	9	191	1,468	163 1-9
West	6	185	968	161 1-3
Gibbons	12	170	1,907	158 11-12
Spaulding	10	174	1,573	157 3-10
Lee	14	190	2,211	157 13-14
Jones	15	189	2,345	156 1-3

In the South Side league the first division clubs are closely bunched, though the Douglas team has played only nine games. The standing:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Woodlawn	11	4	.733	C. A. A.	8	7	.513
Oakland	12	6	.667	Kenwood	2	10	.166
Douglas	6	3	.667	Harvard	2	13	.133

The individual standing is as follows:

	Games.	Total.	Average.
Fulton, Douglas	3	626	208 2-3
Ebeling, C. A. A.	6	1,225	204 1-6
Hoagland, Kenwood	6	1,222	203 4-6
Clark, C. A. A.	12	2,375	197 11-12
Gorden, Douglas	9	1,777	197 4-9
Baker, Douglas	9	1,763	195 8-9
Higbie, Kenwoods	12	2,362	196 10-12
Rudhart, C. A. A.	14	2,728	194 12-14
Johnson, Oakland	6	1,164	194
Lyon, Oakland	15	2,890	192 10-15
Champlin, C. A. A.	15	2,863	190 13-15
Porter, Woodlawn	15	2,852	190 2-15
Thomas, C. A. A.	15	2,833	188 13-15
Price, C. A. A.	9	1,693	188 1-9
Wilson, Woodlawn	15	2,810	187 5-15
Rose, Woodlawn	12	2,230	185 10-12
Carpenter, Oakland	18	3,343	185 13-18
Willis, Kenwood	12	2,226	185 6-12
Adams, C. A. A.	6	1,108	184 4-6
Bierbuchen, Douglas	9	1,645	182 7-9
Braden, Oakland	9	1,631	181 2-9
Fountain, Oakland	18	3,254	180 14-18
Strong, Kenwood	12	2,166	180 6-12
E. Wagner, Woodlawn	15	2,696	179 11-15
Bender, Oakland	18	3,235	179 13-18
G. Wagner, Woodlawn	15	2,691	179 6-15
Stursburg, Woodlawn	3	538	179 1-3
Squires, Kenwood	9	1,609	178 7-9
Furber, Kenwood	6	1,066	177 4-6
Scholle, Woodlawn	15	2,656	177 1-15
Swinborne, Douglas	6	1,061	176 5-6
Watkins, Oakland	3	530	176 2-3
Gillette, Harvard	15	2,630	175 5-15

SIX-DAY RACE STARTS.

RIDERS BEGIN THEIR GRIND A LITTLE AFTER MIDNIGHT.

C. W. Miller Is the Favorite Owing to His Former Work in the Long Distance Class, but He Has Several Rivals Who Wish to Beat Him, Even if They Are Not First at the End of the Week — Records of the Contestants.

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Just enough time after midnight in order not to break the Sabbath and the six-day racers were off on their long grind, eighteen men from foreign climes and thirteen Americans. Coupled with the hoodoo number is a decided lack of great ability or promise on the part of the home guard, and it looks as if the foreigners ought to win out, but no one can tell what will happen in a "round the clock" contest. Grit wins, and in that particular the Americans are well qualified.

The race may not be allowed to come to its close. If the men show the signs of intense physical suffering which previous affairs of the kind have developed the Board of Health may interfere. It has threatened to do so, but the managers of the race do not anticipate any interruption of this kind.

Eight countries are represented on the ten-lap track at Madison Square Garden—Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Swiss, Swedes, Englishmen, and even one Australian face in this contest thirteen American riders, none of whom is of particular prominence. The other countries have representatives of ability, reputation, and condition to fight the battle of their lives, with the exception of England, who is represented by one old rider of bygone days whose age is against him, but whose heart is large and ability doubtful.

Pity enough will be shown during the coming week for these men as they grind out mile after mile, yet it is their own choice, and every one of them is aware of just what is before him, and each has prepared for months for the strain of the race.

Six German Riders.

With six men in the contest, five of whom are great riders, Germany presents the best front. Charlie Miller, winner last year, and winner this year of the seventy-two-hour race in Paris, will stand as favorite with the great majority of men who like to wager money upon their opinions. Miller is in condition, and Miller is a man of iron. Fred Schinnear, who won in Chicago in 1896, when Miller ran second, and who took third last year in New York, is a man who will bear watching. Schinneer is a master mechanic, an electrician, has worked for one employer for fourteen years, and trains to win as he rides to win. He is prepared as no other man is prepared, and believes in six-day racing for the money there is in the work.

Frank Waller and Fred Forster, two Germans, and both men of surprising ability, will do well providing they steer clear of the inevitable accident which somehow befalls both at one time or another in nearly every contest entered. Both make the race lively while at it, and should either gain a lead and have good luck he may win. Of Magnus Gross, ex-champion heavyweight wrestler and a man of surprising strength, little is known. Gross has the confidence, and if ability will back him up he may also place the German colors well to the front. Kintz is an unknown quantity.

France has a stayer in Stephane, who was the leader last season over Miller for hour after hour. Stephane is a man of international repute as a road rider and track rider. When a wrench in the hands of a careless trainer flew off a nut and struck his knee last season it placed Stephane out of the race finally. The Frenchman is heavier this year than last, and says he will win.

Joyeux, the second Frenchman, ran third to Miller in the seventy-two-hour race in Paris. His one wish in life is that he may beat the man who came over from America and so cleverly took his measure. He is a stayer.

Anxious to Beat Miller.

Switzerland also has a man of the first class as a representative. Fredericks ran second to Miller in Paris. He had the lead for hours, and sneered at the Chicago German. When the time came Miller took the lead. This Swiss rider joins Joyeux in the one wish to beat Miller, and has prepared carefully to accomplish the task.

Sweden has three candidates. This is the best that may be said for that country, although from the three there may develop one of these dark horses that somehow force to the front each season. Julius rode the race out last year. It was his first, and yet after an extraordinarily hard ride he rode an unpaced mile at the close in 2:27. His preparation this year has been his one aim in life. He has done nothing else. John Lawson, the Terrible Swede, is generally "terrible" only in name.

Cistac of Australia came all the way to America to win. He said so, and said that he had figured it all out, and would win. Figuring is one thing, doing is another, yet Cistac has the strength, and his record is first-class.

Of the Americans, E. D. Stevens of Buffalo, Burns Pierce of Boston, and E. C. Smith of Saratoga, with Charlie Turville of Philadelphia, will probably bear the brunt of the work. Pierce is a most likely man, and was picked by John West as a likely winner as long ago as last season. [illegible] Pierce started for days last season with a sprained wrist from a fall, and finished pluckily well up in the list. Louis Gimm of [illegible] the contest. Neal, Alberts, Hillyer, Rafferty, Burke, Fallsburg, Beacon, and Leslie all are unknowns of whose preparatory work little is known.

Miller, the German; Hale, the Irishman; Stephane, the Frenchman; Julius, the Swede; Cistac of Australia, and Pierce and Stevens, the Americans, will bear close watching. Fredericks of Switzerland should also be dangerous.

DETROIT TEAM IS DEFEATED.

Pullman Wins from the Visitors Through Its Superior Attack, Its Defense Being Equal.

After a fast and skillfully contested game the Pullman team defeated the Detroit kickers by a score of two goals to none. The match was played at Pullman in frigid weather, which did not deter a crowd of 300 enthusiasts from turning out to cheer on the car builders. The conditions were the reverse of those on Saturday save for the strong wind, which, as usual, produced much wild kicking. Underfoot the ground was frozen hard and falls were frequent, many of the players leaving the field with grazed shins. What with the wind and the difficulty of turning quickly the game, though well contested, was not as scientific as it would have been under other conditions. Pullman won because its defense department was equal to that of the visitors and the attacking forces superior.

Playing against the wind in the first half, the visitors put up a stubborn defense. Gourley, Switzer, and Gibson all worked like Trojans, and though their goals had several narrow escapes it had not fallen when half time arrived. With the wind to assist them it was expected that the Detroits would have no trouble in scoring, but so well did the home side perform that they had the better of the game and well deserved their victory. Detroit kicked off at five minutes to 3 and was at once forced back to its own territory. No matter how hard it kicked the ball would blow back, and the Pullman men were soon taking pot shots at the goal. As is often the case with a high wind, the forwards were unable to shoot accurately. For twenty minutes the Detroit men were kept in their own territory, and then for the first time play was transferred to Pullman ground.

The forwards were unable to get past the home backs, and for the rest of the half the ball was mainly in the visitors' bailiwick. Twice the goal had narrow escapes, Govier hitting the bar with a long shot and J. Young heading close. Stewart made several good stops. Ends were changed, and Pullman showed its better attacking powers by scoring in the first five minutes. Dixon sent in a fast grounder that Stewart could not intercept. Fast play followed, but the visiting forwards were wild in their efforts, and Teeples had no difficult shots to stop. Twenty minutes from the finish Dixon again sent in a fine shot, and Young, charging in, forced both ball and goalkeeper through the goal. The visitors improved in the attack after this, but with the exception of a fine effort by Cunningham the home goal was not seriously threatened. Lineup:

Detroit.	Position.	Pullman.
Stewart	Goal	Teeples
Duncan	Full back	Aston
Gourley	Full back	Cunningham
Switzer	Half back	Scowcraft
Gibson	Half back	Scoble
Doles	Half back	Dewar
Buggin	Right wing	J. Young
Hay	Right wing	S. Young
Cunningham	Center	Wild
Unger	Left wing	Govier
Wilson	Left wing	Dixon

Referee—T. Patterson, Chicago F. C.

In the Jackson Cup competition the Wentworths and Melrose Park teams played a drawn game at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue yesterday morning, each side getting one goal. The visitors scored early in the game when playing with the wind. Jedike made the point. In the second half the home side attacked persistently, but thirty minutes elapsed before Sheppard scored the equalizing goal. Lineup:

Wentworth.	Position.	Melrose Park.
Fisher	Goal	Giles
Tolley	Full back	Bucholz
Napier	Full back	I. Hurd
Austen	Half back	Smith
Simms	Half back	Haywood
Kelly	Half back	Jedike
Taylor	Right wing	T. Munton
Gregson	Right wing	Tanton
Baker	Center	F. Munton
Moffatt	Left wing	Becke
Shepard	Left wing	J. Hurd

Referee—C. Dobson.

WILL BUILD A CHALLENGER.

Chicago Is to Have a Modern Yacht Building Establishment on the Calumet River.

Chicago is to have a modern, up-to-date yacht-building plant. A. G. Cuthbert, naval architect and yacht builder, has just secured the lease of the property lying on the Calumet River, just east of Ninety-second street bridge. He will at once construct a large one-story building and begin work on several new boats. One of the first craft on which construction will be begun will be the challenger for the Canada cup, which will be constructed for Messrs. Peare, Lytton, and Smith. This is one of the three challengers building for the Chicago Yacht club's trial races next spring.

The establishment of a yacht yard at South Chicago will have a great tendency to increase the number of boats owned here. Hitherto there has been no place to have small boats constructed on the latest plans as to framing and design, and the small boat builders were in no haste to introduce the appliances for constructing the latter-day boats. It was an item of considerable expense to build a boat in a town a long distance away, for it necessitated a trip covering several days whenever the owner wished to look his craft over. The expense of bringing the completed yacht to the home port will also be eliminated.

Mr. Cuthbert is known as the designer of several crack yachts in the fleets of the Canadian clubs. Last summer he built the small finkeels for the Chicago Yacht club, which were known as the "pups." All sorts of craft, sail and steam, will be turned out from his yard.

ARRANGE FOR THE INDOOR MEET

Meeting of Central Association A. A. U. Representatives in Milwaukee Settles the Details.

George K. Herman of the First Regiment A. C.; Fred W. Gilbert, Secretary and representing the Bankers' Athletic club; George G. Byrnes, First Regiment, and Walter H. Liginger, President; John McLaughlin, Vice President, and Peter Marskey, as the Governing board of the Amateur Athletic union were in conference in Milwaukee Saturday night and settled all the details for the indoor meet to be held in the Exposition Building there Jan. 28. The meet is to be under the auspices of the Milwaukee Athletic club and it was decided to make special events of roller skating. Entries are to be made to W. H. Liginger, Milwaukee, and will close Jan. 21. The events are 75-yard dash, 440-yard dash, indoor championship, 880 yards; one mile run, running high jump, pole vault, putting 16-pound shot, high hurdles, 75 yards; low hurdles, 300 yards; relay race for athletic clubs, one mile, open, six men; relay race for colleges, six men, four to start; relay race for high schools, eight in, six to start. Special events: English cycling, skating, one mile; three-mile roller skating. Three prizes are to be given in each event, gold, silver, and bronze medals. The Milwaukee Athletic association offers a $150 cup for the pole vault, and a $100 cup for other races. A special trophy is to be given the high schools for the mile relay race.

C. A. A. May Play Toronto Eleven.

Rugby football players from Toronto are anxious to play a game under American rules in Chicago, and have entered into communication with the officials of the Chicago Athletic association to see if a game can be arranged for them. Manager Thompson of the cherry circle team said last night that if suitable arrangements could be made he [illegible]

Indoor Amateur League Organizes.

[illegible] Chicago Amateur league [illegible] Cycling club yesterday afternoon. Delegates were present from the Englewood Athletic, Four Leaf Cycling club, Marshall Field's, Chicago Public Library, Chicago Athletic association, Delaware Cycling club, [illegible] Board of Trade Cycling club [illegible] President of the organization, C. H. Weston, Board of Trade Cycling club, Vice President, and A. G. Johnson of the Englewood Athletic, Secretary. [illegible] at the Chicago Cycling club, 3947 Michigan avenue.

Joliet Standards, 12; Unions, 2.

Joliet, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Chicago Unions' colored indoor ball team was defeated here today by the Joliet Standards, 12 to 2. The Unions were outplayed at all points by the Standards, who secured eighteen hits, twelve being two-baggers.

Ever tried "T. & T. Coffee"? The most deliciously flavored brand ever offered for sale. Put up in 2-lb. air-tight cans, sealed.

MANY TRADES LIKELY.

ALL THE LEAGUE CLUBS SEEK TO STRENGTHEN THEIR TEAMS.

Talk of Changes in the Circuit to Be Made at the Meeting in New York Next Week Is Not Verified at Present by the Actions of the Owners of the Teams—Chicago Has Stars for Sale or Barter, but Wants Good Bargains.

Next week the National league baseball magnates gather in New York for their annual meeting. Through all the time since the close of the season the wise ones have been looking for much trouble. The writers have predicted huge changes in the league circuit, forgetting for the moment that it is almost beyond the power of the league itself to change the circuit. Probably no change at all will be made or attempted. The St. Louis club may change ownership, the Louisville club, by remote possibility, may pass out of the hands of Dr. J. Hunt Stuckey, but neither change is probable. The actions of the St. Louis stockholders in again voting for Von der Ahe, the strange actions of the Boston triumvirate in voting Freedman again into command of the New York club, and the sudden declaration of the Robisons that they will remain in Cleveland, and the patching up of the differences between the Cleveland club and the labor unions, all argue that the league circuit will remain unchanged.

Hanlon made big talk of quitting Baltimore and the New York press descanted over the thought that Hanlon would bring his club to supplant the weak Brooklyn organization, but all that is forgotten now. The probable effort of every club in the circuit will be not to sell but to strengthen up the teams, to fight, and hope for improvement in position.

The meeting will in all probability result in many changes in the make-up of the various teams. President Hart and Manager Burns are out with several stars whom they allege they are ready to trade. Lange and Dahlen are mentioned as those who will go, but Chicago wants so much for them that the chances of such a trade are decidedly slim.

The trading negotiations in the Chicago club will probably be confined to Walter Woods and, later, probably after the training season, of one or more of the utility men or catchers. If the two youngsters, Chance and Nichols, prove up in trial Donahue may be traded, as he is better trading material than the others, besides trading Donahue would relieve much of the friction in the team. "T." is antagonistic to Ryan, and Ryan is aggressively antagonistic right back at him. If one of the jarring elements were eliminated the club would get along easier.

As a matter of fact, there is decided enmity to Ryan in the team, which in the great part is undeserved. Last fall, while the team was in Cincinnati for the last time, a meeting of the men was called and ten voted that they would never play again on the club with Ryan and would so notify the management. Afterward it was discovered that the charge on which they had convicted him was unjust and that he had not done the act of which they accused him. The feeling towards Ryan from some quarters is bitter and if it could be eliminated the club would be the better for it.

The management is making strenuous efforts to land the pennant this season, and during all the efforts of the other clubs to retrench in expense the Chicago club has loosened up in its policy and is trying hard to bring the flag West. Trades are possible, but no big ones should be expected.

The league will probably consider the double umpire system and an attempt will be made to restore the old system, with extra umpires to double up in important games, but the system has proved so successful it will not be changed. An attempt will be made to change the 154-game schedule, and that, too, will in all probability be beaten. The umpires may be scheduled regularly, the same as the clubs.

Sandy McDermott, one of the best fellows and comedians in the baseball business, arrived in town on Saturday. He is not seeking a position on the umpire staff, but his case will probably be urged by his friends, who want to see him back on the diamond. Sandy resigned from the league staff a couple of years ago and has since been out of the big circuit.

TEAM WILL WORK DOWN-TOWN.

Manager Hollister to Lease a Gymnasium in Order to Give the Ball Players Early Practice.

The new management of Northwestern University athletes has decided to turn out a winning baseball team regardless of cost. The trouble with the purple in the past has been that the boys get no preliminary practice whatever, for there is no place for them to work. The gymnasium is entirely too small for any practical use, as there can be no batting and there is hardly enough room for any pitching. Last year Bryan did not attempt to use the place at all, but took the team out as early as possible and went against Illinois with absolutely no preliminary work. The team never got into form until it was too late, and was the most dismal failure Northwestern ever had. This lack of preliminary practice Hollister is determined shall cease, and he has gone to the expense of attempting to hire either the gymnasium of the C. A. A. [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrange Two Boxing Matches.

Two of the matches for the boxing carnival which is to take place at Tattersall's on Dec. 19 have been practically arranged by Matchmaker Summerfield. Terry McGovern, the Eastern bantam champion, and Harry Forbes will most likely meet upon that night. Local matchmakers have been anxious to get these two boys together for some time past, but up to the present time unsuccessfully. McGovern is the boxer who defeated Forbes in New York some time ago. "Australian" Jim Ryan of Louisville will appear in a contest against the best middleweight that Matchmaker Summerfield will be able to sign. Harry Peppers, the colored boxer from the Pacific coast, will probably be the man.

Notes of the Boxers.

Tommie White and P. Fitzgerald will leave tomorrow for Syracuse, where the former is to meet Billy Moore in a twenty-round contest. Moore will be remembered as having fought Pete Boyle at Battery D the same night as the Ryan-Stift contest.

Benny Leon will make his initial in a local ring at McGurn's court tonight, where he is to meet Charley Mason in a six-round windup. Several good preliminaries are booked, and in addition young Baxter and Kid Mahoney will go six rounds to a decision.

At Hanlon's court three six-round bouts are scheduled. Jack Hicks and Jack Waller will furnish the windup at 165 pounds, the other bouts being between Tom McCormick and Jack Rooney at 140 pounds and Louis Rickert with Paul Conerte at 138 pounds.

GRANT GILLETT IS IN CHIHUAHUA, BUT IS NOT ARRESTED.

Missing Cattle King Under Cover in Mexican City, Where He Meets Attorney—Detectives Watching Him at All Times.

Chihuahua, Mex., Dec. 4.—Grant C. Gillett, the missing Kansas cattle plunger, whose sudden disappearance so startled the financial world, arrived in Chihuahua on Nov. 23 and left on the morning of the 24th for Durango, where, it is stated, he deposited a large sum of money in bank. He remained only a short time in Durango, when he bought a return ticket to Chihuahua.

Two prominent business-men of this city came up from Durango on the same train with him and stated that he bought a first-class ticket and rode in a second-class coach as far as Torreon, where he took the Pullman. The men entered into conversation with him and he said he had made considerable money in Colorado in the general merchandise business and that he was in Mexico with a view to investing in ranch or mining properties. He conversed quite freely upon various topics, referring occasionally to the cattle business. He was well dressed and wore several beautiful diamonds.

At Jiminez he was met by his attorney, C. R. Troxel, and the two entered into low conversation and remained together until they reached Chihuahua. They arrived here last Monday and went to the leading hotel, where they registered.

The man was undoubtedly Gillett, as his signature corresponded with his signature in a document held in this city. Troxel left on Tuesday on the stage for the West, presumably to the mining camps in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

Gillett is still in the city, but his whereabouts are unknown, except to the detectives, who are closely shadowing his every movement.

The report that Gillett had been arrested and held in custody here is untrue. The Jefe Politico says that the Mexican authorities have not seen him and know nothing of his whereabouts.

He will be arrested immediately upon the arrival of the autorities from the States, who are expected to arrive soon from El Paso. Their baggage is all in this city, and on one of the trunks is a tag with the name C. R. Troxel. Three letters which have arrived at the hotel for G. C. Gillett have mysteriously disappeared.

BRINGS HOME SPANISH ARMS.

Transport Port Victor Returns from Santiago with Soldiers and Captured Mausers.

New York, Dec. 4.—The United States transport Port Victor, which sailed from Santiago on Nov. 23 via Ponce, Nov. 28, arrived today with all well on board, and anchored off Liberty Island.

The Port Victor brought 120 passengers, most of whom were soldiers returning home on furlough. Among the cabin passengers are: Captain T. H. Sharpe, Captain J. C. Simpson, Captain Harrison, Lieutenant E. L. Woodside, Lieutenant W. O'Mally, all of the Fifth United States Infantry.

The Port Victor brought as cargo about 6,000 Mauser rifles and seven Spanish cannon taken from the Morro Castle at Santiago.

LAUNCHERS ARE NEARING HOME

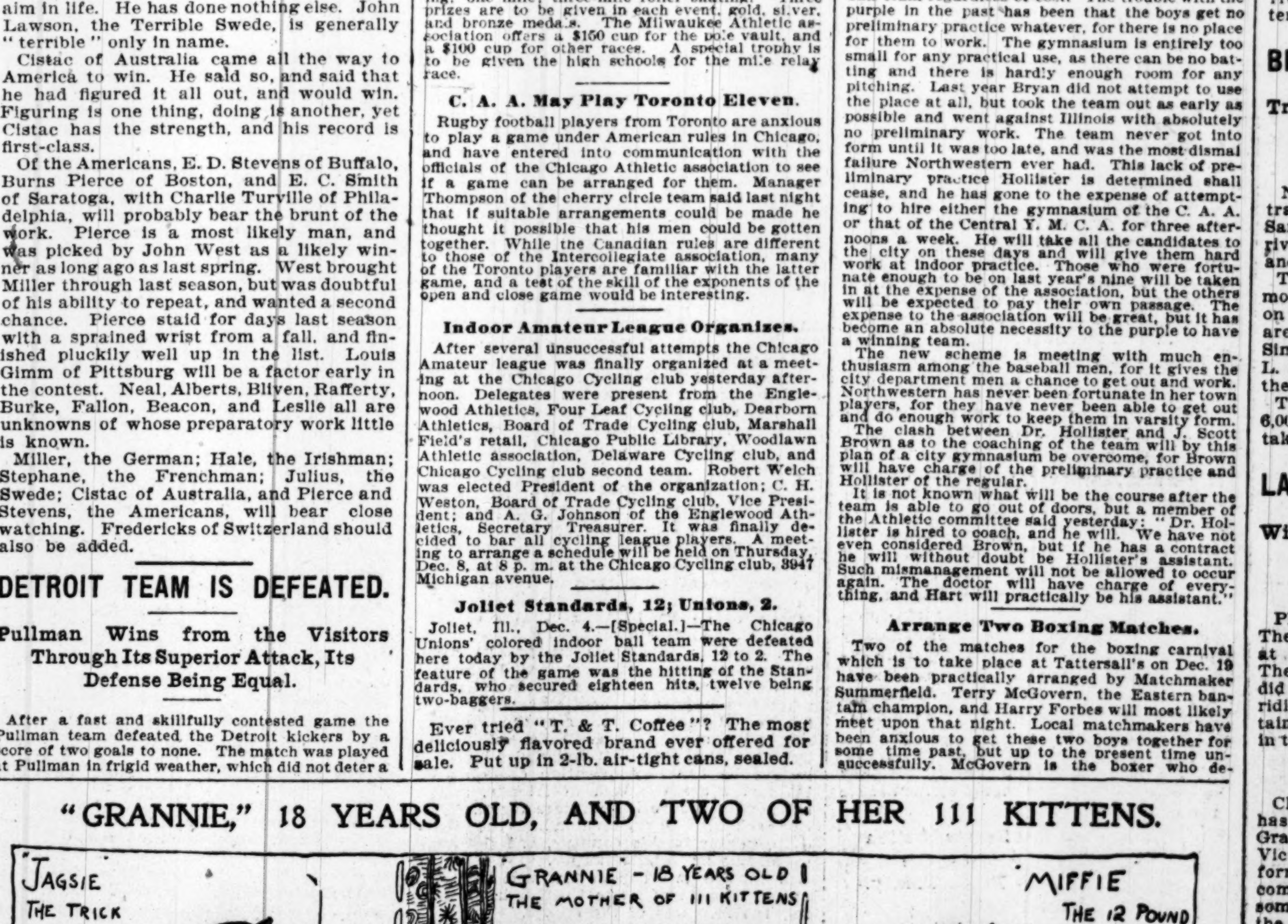
Wisconsin Battleship Party Will Arrive in Milwaukee Some Time Tonight.

Phillipsburg, Kas., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin launching party will arrive at Milwaukee some time tomorrow night. The morning was spent at Denver, those who did not attend church spending the time riding about the city. The party was entertained tonight by a stereopticon exhibition in the observation car.

Changes of Hotel Clerks.

Charles G. Field, formerly of the Victoria, has been added to the clerical force of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and his place at the Victoria has been given to Charles Hilton, former manager of the Tremont. Before coming to Chicago, where he has been for some time, Mr. Field was connected with the Planters' Hotel at St. Louis. He was taken to Europe a year ago as the guest of a wealthy friend, whose acquaintance he made while at that hotel. Mr. Field has a large acquaintance in the Southwest.

"GRANNIE," 18 YEARS OLD, AND TWO OF HER 111 KITTENS.



Grannie Vixie is not much of a looker, and nobody knows anything about her pedigree, but when she appears at the cat show on Wednesday the chances are the Maltese and the Manx cats will grow green-eyed with envy if they are not already green-eyed. Grannie Vixie holds the cat record for age and number of progeny as far as is known to the cat show managers. She is 18 years old and has brought 111 caterwauling creatures into the world, and not one of them has been drowned or otherwise made way with in infancy. Homes have been found for all.

Grannie spent the first sixteen years of her life in A. E. Ebert's drug store, 426 State street. She was a doughty rat catcher as well as prolific breeder, but the time came when, like the "ole niggah" of the nursery song, "she had mo teeth for to eat corn bread, she had no eyes for to see," and Mr. Ebert took her home to die. He would ask his wife on returning home every afternoon if the cat was yet alive, but the quiet life appeared to agree with Grannie, and she still sleeps on her rug close to the steam pipes.

No record was kept of Grannie's offspring until she came to be regarded as a prodigy. The last comers have been in great demand. Two live in San Francisco, two in Boston, two in New York, two in Philadelphia, four in Bradford, Pa., and three in South Bend, Ind. The others are scattered from one end of this city to the other.

Grannie and two of her offspring will have a stall at the show.

Grannie will not be required to go through her paces. A cat that has lived twice as long as the average tabby is entitled to freedom from annoyance. Her 111th kitten, Muffie, is the beauty of the family. He is a twelve-pounder, though only a year and a half old, black as night, and a prize ratter. He is not plebeian enough to eat rats or even to kill them. He brings them into the parlor as a rule and plays with them until he gets tired.

Jags is the trick cat of the trio. Without having been taught constant living with human friends has brightened his intelligence until he knows what is said and does tricks for the pleasure of giving a surprise. He unties Mrs. Ebert's shoes every night, jumps upon the table toward nightfall and turns the gas by means of a ball and chain attachment, and takes a walk on the mantel among the bric-à-brac without disturbing anything.

Jags and Muffie have their dinner table on the ice chest. They decline to eat elsewhere and refuse to touch anything except raw liver and cream. Grannie's favorite dishes are turkey and game. When turkey is placed in the oven she posts herself by the stove and refuses to move until it is taken out.

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THE TRIBUNE
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CORNERS STOCK YARDS STENCH.

Dr. Reynolds Says It Comes from the Rendering Tanks and He Will Stop It.

HUNTS OUT THE SMELL.

Chicagoans Are Skeptical of Promises That It Will Be Suppressed.

DRIVES PEOPLE FROM TOWN.

The Chicago Stock-Yards stench, periodical and pervasive, and promises of its removal, recurrent and so far futile, persist in afflicting and tantalizing the long-suffering people of this city. And the latest development in the combination that makes breathing a misery and reflection a species of despair is the announcement by the Health Department that it has located, definitely and finally, the causes of the dreaded stink and that these causes are to be removed. In this again the public is confronted by the question:

"Will the promise be fulfilled, or will this administration, like its predecessors, go out and leave the chronic nuisance a heritage to its successor?"

That the great packing industries that annually bring millions of dollars in trade to Chicago also create conditions that drive Chicago citizens away from home if they would breathe without repugnance is a stubborn reality that more than any other gives distress to those who love the city and seek its welfare.

Sickening odors which closed windows and double doors fail to exclude, repeatedly trailed across the residence portions of the city by winds from every quarter, have made the enjoyment of the natural pure air of the lakeside place impossible to those who live here, and tend to make painful the thought of extending hospitality to outsiders.

Promises to put a stop to the nuisance are made by Health Commissioners as regularly as those officials succeed each other in office. Failure to fulfill the promises is always followed by exhaustive excuses, the chief one having been that it is impossible to locate exactly the source of the mephitic fumes that seem to combine in themselves the essence of everything that is ill-smelling.

Reynolds Says He Has Found It.

But this vaunted impossibility is what Health Commissioner Reynolds now asserts he has accomplished. Turning his staff of sanitary inspectors into a corps of detectives, he says he has traced the robber of comfort to its lair, can watch its goings and comings and check its misdeeds.

To every one of the various processes that are involved in the packing industry the source of the Stock-Yards stench at one time or another has been ascribed. The packers have waived all charges laid at their doors and have pointed to the stagnant water of the blind end of the South Branch of the river, saying the root of the entire evil lay in the putrescent masses of organic matter with which that sluggish stream is always filled.

The hair fields, where hog bristles and the hair of cattle are spread to dry in the sun, have also been charged with causing the nauseous odors that disgust and sicken Chicago.

Frequent efforts have been made to make the cattlepens the scapegoat for all the other sections of the yards in regard to the stink iniquity.

Health Commissioner Reynolds is ready to grant that all these have high power as stench provokers, but to none of them does he ascribe that peculiar, pungent, rotten stink that is unlike any of the other Stock-Yards smells or even a combination of all of them, and that is always recognized when it descends on the city.

Blames the Rendering Tanks.

In the rendering tanks, Dr. Reynolds declares, the trouble has its source. In relating the manner in which he made this alleged sure discovery of what often has been suspected or openly charged before Dr. Reynolds said:

"After long inquiry consistently carried on I found a man who was willing to talk. He probably did not quite understand the object of the inquiry. I pursued the clew he gave me and convinced myself he was right in directing my attention to the rendering tanks. I believe the terrible stench that is the chief cause for complaint and which most frequently is noticed in the evening or late in the night comes from no other source.

"I now have a list of all the rendering tanks in and around the yards. During the last summer there were experiments with acids and formaldehyde gas and we confidently expect that another season there will be none of that awful stench. It is hoped that by their use the refuse tankage can be effectively deodorized before the tanks shall be cleaned out."

The rendering tanks receive what parts of the slaughtered animal remain after all that is useful for food products, glue, and other by-products of the packing establishment have been taken away. In the earlier years of the packing industry horns, hoofs, bones, and the extremities of animals were thrown away. Surplus fat and offal were dumped into the river or otherwise disposed of as waste. It is now the boast of the packer that nothing is wasted. The rendering tank, as the last resort, takes all former waste to convert it into grease and fertilizers.

It is in this rendering process that the rank stench which Chicago dreads as a pestilence is said to be generated. The tank is the scavenger of the Stock-Yards. Its smell would put a scavenger's wagon to the blush.

Its Intermittent Character Explained.

The intermittent character of the putrid stink from the tanks is accounted for by the fact the smell can escape only under certain conditions. When the grease, driven to the surface of the seething mass in a rendering tank by means of heat and chemical reagents, has been skimmed off, there remains an odoriferous sediment which must be removed for further processes to reduce it to articles of commerce. To throw it away or to burn it the packers declare would be to destroy their margin of profit on the treatment of the entire carcass.

It is during the cleaning out of these tanks, Dr. Reynolds maintains, that the vapor which reeks of pollution and decay makes its escape into the outer air, to be carried wherever the wind will or to rise to the upper strata of the air, spread over the city, and settle to the earth in an invisible cloud of stench from which there is no escape.

The cleaning out process, Dr. Reynolds reports, is carried on generally after the end of the day's work or even in the dead of night. He expresses the positive conviction that in this process he has found the true cause of the unspeakable stench that has assailed Chicago nostrils intermittently for years and the assurance that another season, with new methods in use, will see the nuisance abated.

But other Health Commissioners in a far backward reaching chain have held equally positive opinions that they knew just what caused the horrible stink, and that they would succeed in stopping it. With an incredulity born of baffled hope Chicago will await the issue, and, in the meantime, will hold its nose.

Men Neglect Their Work.

Not all the blame for the escape of overpowering stenches from the rendering tanks, it is said, is to be laid at the door of the system employed. It is commonly charged that some of the men intrusted with the night work of cleaning the tanks aggravate the nuisance by failing to carry out their orders faithfully. After the removal of the grease from the top of the tanks, the rule is that the covers shall be replaced and streams of water allowed to run over the remaining mass till all escaping gases have been absorbed. Water takes up the vapors as a sponge takes up water.

But the men left after other workmen have departed to fulfill a task that is none too agreable shirk this part of their duty, being in haste to get away, and in some cases gather around beer cans, which are more appetizing than rendering tanks. It is believed that the nuisance, even under the present system, could be abated greatly if these employés of the packers were compelled to perform faithfully their work.

Reynolds on the Situation.

Speaking of the general conditions at the Stock-Yards and the trend of affairs there towards better sanitation, Dr. Reynolds said:

"I think I can assert without fear of contradiction that the Stock-Yards are in a better sanitary condition this winter than ever before. The indications are that the improvement begun within the last year will be continued. The Union Stock-Yards and Transit company has been making a test of brick for paving purposes in cattle pens that formerly were paved with planks. In the wet seasons the wooden pavings have been in wretched condition. If the brick tests prove satisfactory, as seems certain, the company promises to pave all the principal pens and streets of the yards with brick. Then the pens will drain to sewers without the use of the open street gutters, and there will be little occasion for unsanitary conditions.

"It has been argued that stock will slip on brick pavements. If the brick is kept reasonably clean I believe there will be no difficulty of that kind. I expect to take up this subject with the company in the near future, but, of course, no extensive paving operations can be carried on in the winter.

"There will be no open-air curing of hog bristles next summer. All engaged in the business have agreed to discontinue this method.

"The utilization of more waste matter in by-products and the general development of sanitary science are responsible for the improved condition of the yards. I wish to say that aside from telling their faults, which one could hardly expect of them, the Stock-Yards people apparently have left nothing undone to continue the improvement of their sanitary conditions. They have asked for suggestions and have used them when offered."

Suits Against Bristle Concerns.

Of the big bristle-drying fields that skirt Ashland avenue in the vicinity of the yards it is said the greater portions are used by the Baltimore and Chicago Hair Curing company and the Chicago Hair and Bristle company. The Health department has suits pending against several bristle concerns, and has secured promises, it is said, that the sun-curing method will be abandoned.

Armour & Co. are rebuilding their glue works that were destroyed by fire about a year ago, and in the new plant will take care of a portion of the bristle business of the yards by indoor processes. It is said that other concerns will follow this example, and thus remove one minor cause among the several causes combining to make the Stock-Yards stench the bane of Chicago.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY, TIRED OF LIFE, ATTEMPTS TO DIE.

San Francisco Lad, Who Thought He Understood Problem of Existence, Tries to Commit Suicide by Asphyxiation, but Is Found in Time.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Carl Smith, a 16-year-old boy, attempted suicide yesterday in a lodging house in this city. He had a narrow escape, being discovered just in time.

"I'll tell you how it was," he said to a reporter. "I hadn't any work and couldn't get any. My money was almost gone, and in a day or two I'd have been on the streets. I couldn't beg and the teachings of my mother wouldn't let me steal. No; I couldn't descend to become either a bum or a thief. I thought it all over, and I came to the conclusion that a person who didn't work and support himself had no right to live. Last week I made up my mind I'd have to die and I bought a 22-caliber pistol, but somehow I couldn't use it. Perhaps you think because I'm only 16 that I don't know anything about what they call the problem of life; but I do. I've studied it all out by myself. Life is the worst sort of a farce. I was afraid the gas would escape so I stuffed paper in the keyhole. Then on went the gas and I went to bed, as I thought, for my last sleep. But here I am alive yet and now there'll be more struggling and discouragements."

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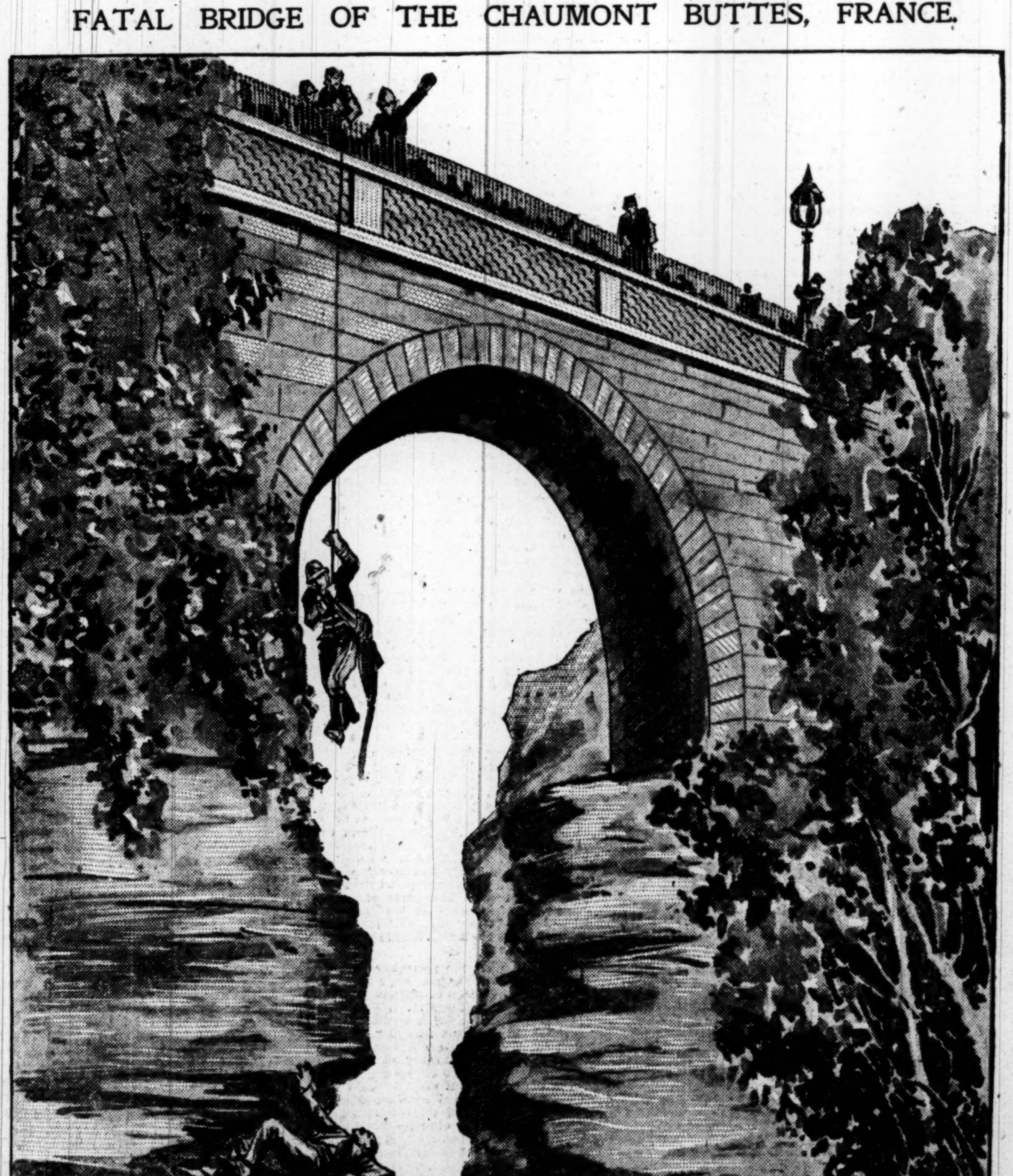


Showing gendarmes rescuing a would-be suicide, who changed his mind and shouted for help upon landing on a ledge.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Attractions for the Week.

Academy—"A Trip to Coontown."
Adelphi—"Have You Seen Smith?"
Alhambra—Black Patti.
Bijou—"The Late Mr. Early."
Chicago Opera-House—Continuous vaudeville.
Columbia—"The Belle of New York."
Court—Bobby Gaylor and McSorley's Twins.
Dearborn—"Christopher Jr." and vaudeville.
Grand Opera-House—"Cyrano de Bergerac."
Haymarket—Continuous vaudeville.
Hopkins'—"Hoodman Blind," and vaudeville.
Howard's—Cherry Sisters.
Lincoln—"The Dawn of Freedom."
Masonic Temple—Vaudeville.
McVicker's—"The Prisoner of Zenda."
Middleton's Museum—Curios and vaudeville.
Olympic—Continuous vaudeville.
Powers'—"The Master."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.

The Belle of New York.

A musical comedy in two acts and six scenes, the book by Hugh Morton and the music by Gustave Kerker. Produced at the Columbia Theater.

THE CAST.

Ichabod Bronson, President of the Young Men's Rescue league and Anti-Cigaret Society of Cohoes........Mr. Dan Daly
Harry Bronson, his son, a young spendthrift........Mr. Ed Tyler
"Blinky Bill" McQuirk, a mixed-ale pugilist........Mr. William Cameron
Karl von Pumpernick, a polite lunatic........Mr. D. L. Don
"Doc" Snifkins, the father of the Queen of Comic Opera........Mr. E. S. Tarr
Kenneth Mugg, low comedian of the Angelique Comic Opera company........Mr. Owen Westford
Count Ratsi Rattatoo, twin Portuguese nobleman........Mr. Wilmer Bentley
Count Patsi Rattatoo, twin Portuguese nobleman........Mr. Joseph Kane
Mr. Twiddles, Harry Bronson's private secretary; Billy Breeze, a man-o'-warsman; Mr. Snooper, a newspaper reporter........Mr. Robert Dunbar
Fricot, a French chef; Mr. Pepper, a photographer; William, a butler....Mr. R. J. Struck
Ah Bung, a Chinaman........Mr. C. Martineau
Violet Gray, a Salvation Army lassie........Miss Helen Lord
Fifi Fricot, a little Parisienne........Miss Queenie Vassar
Cora Angelique, the Queen of Comic Opera........Miss Catherine Linyard
Kissie Fitgarter, a music hall dancer........Miss Nella Webb
Mamie Clancy, a Pell street girl..Miss Bobby Burns
Pansy Pinns, a soubrette....Miss Jessie Thompson
Bettie, "the Bat"......Miss Frankie Barrington
Little Miss Flirt........Miss Nella Webb
Dandy Pat........Mr. Standard Wylie

"The Belle of New York" was not above accepting the praises of Chicago at the Columbia Theater last night, in spite of a bewildering season in London. It is true that the personnel of the company is changed from that which won the hearts of the British metropolis and sealed the Anglo-Saxon alliance, but it must be said to the credit of Mr. Lederer that he has been unsparing in his efforts to reproduce the original, which made such a hit at the Columbia last year. The scenery, costumes, and chorus are just as elaborate as ever, and they are done in the best casino style. As for the principals, it would only be a carping critic who would point out the absence of certain well-known faces.

Dan Daly is the star on this occasion, and he is just as much Dan Daly as ever, saving the fact that last night he had a terrific cold, which incapacitated him entirely when it came to singing. But as Dan Daly is never, even at his best, a great vocalist, the handicap was not a serious one. Otherwise he was as quaint as possible, and has added a few new jokes, not to speak of a few that preceded the flood. He has exaggerated a few of his faults, such as the usurpation of the lime light on all occasions, the mauling of women, and the use of pointless gags, but few stars are without these faults, and Dan Daly is funny enough to indulgence in such delinquencies.

Mr. William Cameron and Miss Catharine Linyard are members of the old brigade, the latter the most indefatigable of sopranos as of yore, and the former the best of tough men and the most astounding of eccentric dancers.

Among the new members of the company Miss Helen Lord deserves first mention. She played the part of the Salvation Girl once or twice last year when Miss Edna May was indisposed, and there is really little to choose between the two. Both sprang suddenly from the ranks of the chorus, and Miss Edna May was last summer one of the most sought out persons in London. She must, of course, be credited with having originated the part, or, at least, with having learned it by rote from the stage manager, but, putting that fact aside, Miss Helen Lord has really just as many claims to attention. She is pretty, demure, and possesses a small, sweet voice. She does not stand the hideous dress of the Salvation Army girl nearly as well as Miss Edna May, but in other respects she does her funny little part with sufficient innocence and grace.

Miss Queenie Vassar is not, of course, Miss Phyllis Rankin. There is only one Fifi on the stage, and therefore Miss Vassar was bound to suffer by comparison. If Miss Rankin had not preceded her she might have been considered exceedingly good. She has the same petite figure which goes with the part, her voice is adequate, and her French accent, if it is not always correct, is at least unobtrusive. She was not assisted materially by Mr. Ed Tyler, who seemed to be altogether without an excuse in the part of young Bronson.

Mr. D. L. Don was rather a clever Dutch comedian with the inevitable Louis Mann makeup, which is getting a little bit tiresome, and a strident, high-pitched voice, which was apt to get upon the nerves. He has elaborated the part, however, and the murdering scene between him and Daly was most amusing.

None of the other members of the company calls for particular mention, except the individual who sang the Old Glory song with a motley voice in at least ten pieces, each being worse than the last. It is such a good song that it seems a pity not to have it properly sung.

The chorus work was as good as ever, and some of the members are not poorly endowed with good looks. The music where the orchestra does not lapse into forgetfulness is as sparkling as ever, and the whole piece goes with plenty of snap.

The Prisoner of Zenda.

A Drama in Four Acts, by Edward Rose, Based on Anthony Hope's Novel. Produced at McVicker's Theater.

THE CAST:

Characters in prologue—
Prince Rudolf, the Red Elphberg, heir-apparent to the throne of Ruritania........Howard Gould
Duke Wolfgang, the Black Elphberg, cousin to Prince Rudolf........Albert Perry
Gilbert, Earl of Rassendyll......Holden Chandler
Horace Glyn, a young diplomatist........Robert Conness
Jeffreys, an old servant..........Duncan Harris
Tiffen, a servant..........George Friend
Amelia, Countess of Rassendyll......Amy Ricard
Period of prologue—1733. Scene—Lord Rassendyll's house in London. The Rassendylls—with a word on the Elphbergs.

CHARACTERS OF THE PLAY.

Rudolf, the Fifth, the Red Elphberg, King of Ruritania........Howard Gould
Rudolf Rassendyll, a young Englishman........Howard Gould
Michael, Duke of Streslau, the Black Elphberg, the King's cousin........Albert Perry
Colonel Sapt, an old soldier........R. F. McClannin
Fritz Von Tarlenheim..........Vaughan Glaser
Captain Hentzau, follower of Duke Michael........Robert Conness
Detchard, follower of Duke Michael........Holden Chandler
Bertram Bertrand, a young English artist........Benjamin Monteith
Lord Topham, the English Ambassador........George Friend
Marshal Strakencz..........Willis Page
Lorenz Teppich, Chancellor of Ruritania........Fred Summerfield
Franz Teppich, Mayor of Streslau, his brother........Duncan Harris
Princess Flavia..........Margaret Fuller
Antoinette de Mauban..........Helen Strickland
Frau Teppich, wife of Franz........Carrie Prince
Countess von Strofzin..........Miss Huyler
Countess von Riesberg..........Miss Welles

Judging from the crowd which filled every seat of McVicker's theater last night, Edward Rose's romantic play, "The Prisoner of Zenda," seems to have lost none of its attractiveness for the theater-going-public. It was presented by Daniel Frohman's special company, with Howard Gould in the rôles of Rudolf the Fifth, the Red Elphberg, King of Ruritania, and Rudolf Rassendyll, a young Englishman.

The play was presented a year ago at Powers' Theater by the Lyceum company, with James K. Hackett in this part, and two years ago by Sothern at the same playhouse. It is no disparagement to Mr. Gould to say that he suffers somewhat by comparison with Mr. Sothern, but his portrayal of the rôle is thoroughly acceptable. He is possessed of all the necessary physical attributes for the part and renders his lines with a nice sense of discrimination.

Margaret Fuller as the Princess Flavia is equally acceptable, and the cast as a whole is well taken. The piece is also well staged and promises to have as successful a run as on the two previous occasions of its appearance here.

The plot centers about the striking resemblance which a young Englishman, Rudolf Rassendyll, bears to Rudolf the Fifth, the King of Ruritania, which resemblance is used to defeat the wicked scheme of Michael, Duke of Breslau, the King's cousin, who, by drugging the King at the time of coronation and preventing him from coming to the throne, hopes to succeed to it himself and marry the beautiful Princess Flavia. Rassendyll is induced by two warms friends of the King, Colonel Sapt, an old soldier, and Fritz Tarlenheim, to impersonate the King at the coronation, and he enters upon the affair as a sort of a lark. He shortly falls deeply in love with the Princess Flavia, and becoming conscience-stricken at the deception he is playing finally reveals his identity and enters impetuously upon a plan to rescue the King, who has been made a prisoner by Michael at the Castle of Zenda, with the purpose of murdering him, then denouncing Rassendyll, and finally succeeding to the throne. The play abounds in thrilling situations, with a plentiful admixture of delightful comedy. It will run for two weeks.

The Wizard of the Nile.

A comic opera in three acts by Smith and Herbert. Produced at the Grand Opera-House.

THE CAST.

Kibosh, a Persian magician........Frank Daniels
Abydos, his apprentice........Norma Kopp
Ptolemy, King of Egypt..........Alf. C. Wheelan
Cheops, royal weather prophet......Will Danforth
Ptarmigan, Cleopatra's music teacher........John B. Park
Simoona, Queen of Egypt..............Kate Uart
Cleopatra, a Princess who knows naught of love........Helen Redmond
McIbis........Frank Conway
O'Pasht........W. H. White

Policemen.

Chop........Robert Delius
Chop-Chop........Sinclair Nash

Headsmen.

Obeliska........Sadie Emmons
Netocris........Florence Ritchie

Of the Royal Amazons.

Mirza, a barmaid........Mae Emmons

Mr. Frank Daniels closed his engagement at the Grand Opera-House last night with a performance of "The Wizard of the Nile," a comic opera which now belongs to past history, but was revived by special request. This piece was not, it may be remarked in passing, a great success in London, but it has its admirers here, and as long as Mr. Daniels only plays it once in an engagement there is no cause to quarrel with him, except that one always feels that Mr. Harry B. Smith is making a good deal more in royalties than he is legitimately entitled to.

Tonight Richard Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac."

BILLS AT OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" Tonight—Mr. Henry Miller at Powers'—Features of Vaudeville Stage.

A revival of Wilson Barrett's play "Hoodman Blind," by the Hopkins stock company is the dramatic feature of the bill at Hopkins'. It includes stage realism, mechanical effects, and startling situations sufficient to gratify the taste of the most ardent lover of the lurid style of play. In the double character of the two sisters, May Hosmer has a difficult rôle. Cheers greeted the members of the Cook County Democracy Marching club as they marched by in the biograph, and a funny scene at the Stock-Yards provoked laughter. A. O. Duncan, ventriloquist; Catherina Bartho, dancer; Deets and Don, Tyrolean singers and dancers; Drawee, a juggler; Francelli and Lewis, and several other specialties are included in the bill.

The bill at the Olympic this week includes George Felix and Lydia Barry in the musical acrobatic skit, "The Vaudeville Craze"; Minnie Renwood in mirror dances, including the "volcano novelty"; Smith and Fuller, instrumentalists; Felix, the baboon equestrian; Baldwin and Daly, black face comedians; Hugh Emmett, ventriloquist and comedian; and other specialties.

"A Trip to Coontown" is the bill at the Academy.

Black Patti and her Troubadours are the attraction at the Alhambra.

The bill at the Bijou is the "Late Mr. Early."

Mary Norman, the "Chicago Girl," Billy Emerson, the minstrel, and T. V. Nelson Downs are among the attractions at the Chicago Opera-House.

"Christopher Jr.," a comedy, and a vaudeville bill at the Dearborn.

Mr. Richard Mansfield in "Cyrano de Bergerac" opens at the Grand Opera-House tonight.

The vaudeville bill at the Haymarket includes "The Theatrical Agency" and specialties.

Howard's has the Cherry sisters vaudeville company all the week.

"The Dawn of Freedom," a new play, is the attraction at the Lincoln.

The bill at the Masonic Temple includes Barney Fagan and Henrietta Fagan and the Craig musical trio.

John Kelly, the diver, and curios at Middleton's museum.

Mr. Henry Miller in "The Master," a play by G. Stuart Ogilbie, opens at Powers' this evening.

Weber's Parisian widow burlesque at Sam T. Jack's.

Keogh's farce comedy, "Have You Seen Smith?" at the Adelphi.

Bobby Gaylor and McSorley's Twins at the Court.

MANSFIELD WILL COME TODAY.

Is Traveling in a Special Train with a Company of 140—Escapes the Storm.

Richard Mansfield, with 140 actors and supernumeraries for the production of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and seven baggage cars of scenery and stage furniture, will reach Chicago at 7 o'clock this morning over the Wabash road. Twenty-one scenery trucks will be waiting to transfer the canvas and furniture to the Grand Opera-House, and the curtain will go up for the production at 7:45 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Mansfield and his company left New York over the West Shore road at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, after a Saturday night performance in Harlem. The special train of twelve cars has been rushed across the country and given the right of way. The snow-storms which it was feared might hinder the progress of the train failed to catch up with it.

The train consists of Mr. Mansfield's private car and four sleepers in addition to the baggage cars. There are over 200 trunks on board. Mr. Mansfield will go to the Auditorium Annex, and most of the other members of the company to the Auditorium Hotel. Mrs. Mansfield will come to Chicago to spend Christmas with her husband.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

The following burial permits were issued by the Health department yesterday:

Becker, Katherine, 74; 3941 Wentworth-av., Dec. 2.
Boardman, Jane, 102; 451 35th-st., Dec. 2.
Busk, Annie, 41; 244 W. Erie-st., Nov. 30.
Campbell, Catherine, 67; 85 Churchill-st., Dec. 2.
Campbell, James R., 50; 63 Racine-av., Dec. 3.
Frisly, Anna, 13; 771 21st-st., Dec. 1.
Goodman, Benjamin, 35; 997 W. Lake-st., Dec. 2.
Halak, Annie, 39; 1352 42d-av., Dec. 2.
Lewis, Laura, 79; 3962 Langley-av., Dec. 2.
Letzter, George, 26; 1199 Troy-st., Dec. 3.
Lunney, Hugh, 58; 271 N. May-st., Dec. 2.
Noracek, Florian, 51; 943 Sangamon-st., Dec. 4.
O'Connor, Sadie, 28; 40 Sibley-st., Dec. 2.
Scheumann, Henry, 24; 1534 Ayers-av., Dec. 3.
Shortridge, Charles, 28; 5215 Lake-av., Dec. 2.
Stuere, J. B., 68; 37 Best-av., Dec. 3.
Yanke, France, 6; 3059 Broad-st., Dec. 2.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, westerly winds, becoming southwesterly.

Wisconsin—Fair, high northwest to west winds, diminishing.

Lower Michigan—Generally fair, colder, northwesterly gales.

Upper Michigan—Fair, high westerly winds, diminishing.

Minnesota—Generally fair, warmer, variable winds.

North Dakota—Fair, followed by snow flurries in northwestern portion, variable winds, warmer in central and eastern portions.

South Dakota—Fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, variable winds.

Iowa—Fair, warmer, variable winds.

Missouri—Fair, warmer, westerly winds, becoming southwesterly.

Nebraska—Fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds.

Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming—Fair, variable winds.

Montana—Generally fair, southwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Dec. 4, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.40	44	50	S.W.	....	Clear
Albany	29.70	42	42	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.94	34	38	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Amarillo	30.32	38	46	S.W.	....	Fair
Battleford	30.04	12	12	W.	Tr.	Snow
Bismarck	30.04	18	24	S.E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.44	32	38	N.E.	.46	Snow
Cairo	30.10	30	38	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Calgary	30.08	24	32	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Charlotte	29.66	34	56	S.W.	.08	Clear
Cheyenne	30.16	38	42	W.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.96	20	26	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.60	34	38	N.W.	.20	Snow
Cleveland	29.38	34	38	N.E.	.20	Snow
Davenport	30.14	14	22	W.	....	Clear
Denver	30.26	42	52	W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.28	12	18	N.W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	30.26	34	48	S.W.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.14	14	18	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.12	12	20	N.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.38	46	52	N.E.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.40	48	48	N.W.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.84	30	32	....	....	....
Green Bay	30.02	20	24	N.W.	....	Clear
Havre	30.00	30	30	W.	....	Clo'dy
Helena	30.10	30	32	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Huron	30.22	6	20	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.76	30	34	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.96	52	56	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.34	22	24	W.	....	Clear
Lander	30.30	22	28	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	30.30	30	34	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.02	24	28	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Memphis	30.22	32	34	W.	.01	Clear
Medicine Hat	30.04	26	30	W.	.10	Snow
Minnedosa	30.06	10	14	Calm	Tr.	Clo'dy
Montgomery	30.14	36	40	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.30	42	44	N.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.30	42	44	N.W.	....	Clear
New York City	29.48	42	..	....	....	....
Norfolk	29.50	50	60	S.W.	.30	Clear
North Platte	30.22	32	42	S.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	29.94	38	46	W.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.28	18	22	W.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.62	32	38	N.E.	.14	Snow
Palestine	30.34	44	48	N.W.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	30.46	34	44	S.W.	.36	Snow
Philadelphia	29.18	50	50	S.E.	.40	Rain
Pittsburg	30.36	36	40	S.E.	.38	Snow
Pueblo	30.28	40	46	N.E.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.90	14	14	S.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.04	32	42	S.E.	....	Fair
St. Louis	30.18	22	28	W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.22	8	14	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.36	32	40	W.	....	Fair
Ste. Marie	29.92	26	30	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	30.08	20	30	N.W.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.26	38	38	W.	Tr.	Clear
Washington	30.28	48	52	S.	.76	Clear
Williston	30.04	20	20	S.W.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.98	0	8	S.	....	Clear

DEATHS.

CONNAUGHT—Wilhelmina Connaught, née Rosenberg, beloved wife of Henry W. Connaught, aged 29 years. Funeral from her late residence, 513 Fulton-st., Tuesday, 11 o'clock. Interment at Rosehill. Swedish papers please copy.

HAMMOND—At his residence, 365 Ontario-st., this city, Charles Norton Hammond, Sunday, Dec. 4, in the 79th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOGAN—Moses Hogan, Dec. 4, aged 84 years. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 6, from residence of G. W. Straight, 1923 Orrington-av., Evanston, by carriages to Rosehill.

SABERTON—Entered into rest, Dec. 3, 1898, Mrs. Melian J. Saberton, aged 56 years, mother of Mrs. Jas. C. Craig and Mrs. Chas. M. Davidson. Funeral Monday, Dec. 5, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at Graceland. Detroit papers please copy.

STEARNS—Dec. 4, at 2 p. m., Charles S. Stearns, husband of Emma Stearns and father of Maud and Charles H. Stearns, at his home, 2424 Wabash-av. Boston and Worcester (Mass.) papers please copy.

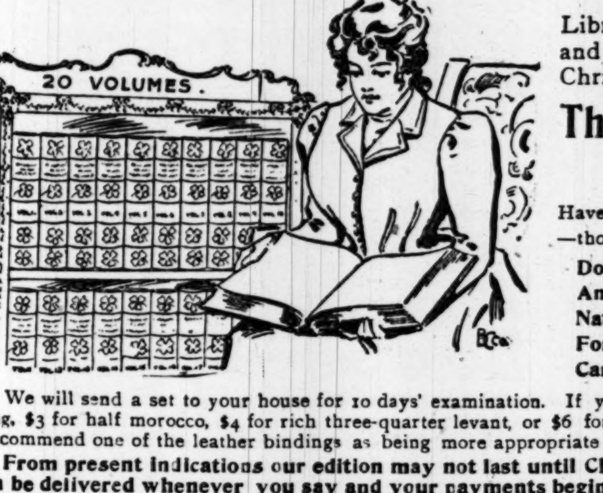
WALBECKER—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. Sidney Lunt, 4245 Drexel-blvd., B. W. Walbecker, aged 82. Interment at St. Louis. St. Louis papers please copy.

The Christmas Waste.

An ideal Christmas present fits the giver's purse and the recipient's needs. The extravagance of Christmas giving comes in when either of these two essentials drops out. But it isn't always easy to decide just what your friend wants, and ofttimes your purse is not equal to the present you'd like to give.

By a happy coincidence you can just now be sure of a gift that will please every one from the child who delights in Andersen and Eugene Field, the lover of Browning and Ibsen, the admirer of Hall Caine or Kipling, to the grandfather who reads Cicero on "Old Age" and Horace on "Charitable Judgments."

What is more, it's a great big handsome present for a little money. Only $1 now and $2 a month after the Christmas strain is over.



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NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 11, Mr. HENRY LEE
In a Sumptuous Production of
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4,438 PEOPLE Yesterday saw the Big New Farce Comedy,
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FIRST WEEK in THE SERENADE Seat Sale Thursday.

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THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 8,
MR. F. WIGHT NEUMANN ANNOUNCES
JOAQUIN MILLER
America's greatest living poet, just returned from the Klondike. Subjects: "Lessons Not in Books" and "Experiences in the Klondike."
Popular prices—50c, 75c, $1. Seats now on sale.

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Elaborate Revival Great Melodrama. Hoodman Blind

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1898.

The Berlin press is still making war on the American hog, but it looks like a case of pure jealousy.

The Chicago peace jubilee didn't prove to be a mistake after all: Chicago only led the way as usual.

When the United States Senate ratifies the peace treaty our home anti-expansionists will feel as unhappy as the Spaniards do already.

The agent of a Boston liquor firm who attributes his embezzlement of $15,000 from his employers to liquor is entirely logical. If it hadn't been for the liquor there would have been nothing for him to embezzle.

In naming Joseph H. Choate as the next United States Ambassador to England Senator Tom Platt seems again to have taken a hint from the people of his State. But President McKinley will have to pass upon the nomination before it goes to the Senate.

President McKinley's coming visit to the South to attend the peace jubilee at Atlanta, Ga., seems destined to furnish another illustration of the obliteration of sectional lines. The Alabama Legislature has formally invited him to visit Montgomery, the State capital, and Memphis, Charleston, Savannah, and other cities are agitating the subject of inviting him there also.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

A London dispatch in yesterday's Tribune states that "the British government is awaiting anxiously for the inevitable communication in which President McKinley will inform her Majesty's government that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is no longer regarded by the United States as a valid or binding agreement." The correspondent assumes that such a communication is "inevitable," because he is convinced that the United States, having acquired the Philippines, will proceed at once to build the Nicaragua ship canal, so the American Atlantic ports may have ready access to the trade of the Philippines, and because he is convinced that the American people will insist that the canal shall be under exclusively American control, which cannot be the case as long as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty stands.

That treaty provides that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall obtain any "exclusive control" over the Nicaragua Canal, or erect or maintain any fortifications commanding it or in its vicinity or obtain any special privileges for its citizens; that when the canal has been completed the two powers will protect it from interruption and seizure and guarantee its neutrality and security, and that the two powers will give their support and encouragement to such parties as may undertake to construct the canal.

The London correspondent states further that the British government will decline to assent to the declaration to be made by President McKinley that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is dead, and that hence "grave complications" may ensue. But as Great Britain is exceedingly anxious to have the support of the United States in maintaining its policy of the "open door" in China it is possible that "what seems now to be an inevitable impending clash" on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which the British government has always set great store by, may be averted by Lord Salisbury's reluctant acquiescence in the exclusively American control of the Nicaragua Canal.

But why is that communication "inevitable"? How will the United States be any better off when it has been sent and the present good understanding with Great Britain impaired? If the United States determines to "go it alone," and assert exclusive control over the proposed canal, it must provide all the money that will be required to build it, whether the work costs 100 or 200 million dollars. The United States will have to furnish the money in cash or bonds. No English capital will be invested. The British government will give no aid.

"Exclusive control" will throw on this country exclusively the task of defending the canal when built. In the event of war between the United States and any other nation the former would have to keep a fleet at each end of the canal to defend its property. It would have to erect powerful forts and garrison them strongly, so that the enemy might not get at the locks and dams in some sudden raid and blow them up. Many men and ships would be necessary to prevent almost irreparable loss. But if the United States has the assistance of Great Britain in protecting the canal no power in the world and no combination of powers will venture to attack it. Then the cost of protection will be nominal.

"Exclusive control" certainly will be expensive in war. It may be in time of peace. Whether the canal will pay anything over and above operating expenses and the undetermined cost of maintenance is an open question. Certainly it will not be a remunerative undertaking. Therefore, why not let Great Britain advance some of the capital which will be required and stand some of the loss if the canal pays no dividends? Half or more than half of the tonnage going through the canal will be British tonnage. Why, then, should not England be allowed to have an interest in the work?

What can this country gain by monopolizing this canal, which is to run through a foreign country, which will cost much money, and will be hard to defend in case of war? Would it not be wiser to let the Clayton-Bulwer treaty stand for half a century longer and let the United States and Great Britain see to the building of the canal and exercise joint control? Then in the future the United States can sell out its interest or buy out that of Great Britain or cease to concern itself about the canal if it finds that the work is of no use to this country.

YERKES AND THE REAL ESTATE BOARD.

The Real Estate board is going to hold a special meeting today to listen to statements regarding the street railroad question. Mayor Harrison and the representatives of the traction companies have been invited to attend and give their views about granting fifty-year extensions to the companies and the compensation which the city should receive for such extensions.

There are many members of the board who are opposed to the holding of this meeting, believing that the organization should take no action in the matter. Furthermore, as the petition for the calling of the special meeting was circulated by men who are intimate with Mr. Yerkes and are interested in street railroad securities, several members see the hand of Mr. Yerkes in this move. They believe that he is trying to get from the Real Estate board an indorsement of his scheme to get his ordinances extended by the Council for grossly inadequate compensation—a petty 3 per cent of the receipts, or something of that sort.

If Mr. Yerkes and other traction company officials put in an appearance they will tell the real estate men nothing which the latter have not heard or read many times. The representatives of the companies will descant on the benefit their roads have been to Chicago, on the amount of money invested in them, the contributions for taxes, street paving, etc., the depreciation of street railroad securities by reason of the lack of long-term franchises, and the inability of those roads, even if they get such franchises, to pay the city more than a beggarly pittance for the valuable privileges asked for. Nor is it likely that the Mayor, if present, will say anything more than he has said a hundred times.

The facts are already before the members of the Real Estate board, and therefore this special meeting is unnecessary. It is called to enable Mr. Yerkes to plead his case over again and to "capture the meeting" if possible and secure the adoption of resolutions favorable to his project. The facts, with which all the members of the board are, or ought to be, familiar, show that the traction companies can and should pay to the city one-fifth of their gross receipts if given the extensions they want. That is the least the city should accept.

If the roads get four cents out of every five paid them by their customers they will do a paying business. If the city gets that other cent it will get a revenue which will enable it to do those things which the real estate men are anxious should be done, for the reason, among others, that it will help their business. They want the streets cleaned and lighted, especially in the outlying districts. The city will be able to attend to those matters if it has that one cent in each fare. Otherwise it will not.

Therefore, if there is a meeting today it should be well attended, so that Mr. Yerkes' friends may not run it. And if any action is taken it should be to the effect that the board is opposed unalterably to any extension ordinances which do not provide for the payment to the city of the just compensation of one cent out of every fare collected, being one-fifth of the gross receipts.

Champaign County's Big Wolf Hunt. It was a vivid piece of descriptive writing which told the story in yesterday's Tribune of the great wolf hunt of 1898 in Champaign County. That county, famed for its broad prairies, its fertile farms, and its prosperous herds of live stock, has been suffering of late from the depredations of some prowling enemy of the innocent and fleece bearing sheep; and Saturday last was chosen as the day to wreak vengeance and extermination upon the treacherous foe. The campaign was mapped out systematically and on broad lines intended to sweep not less than six townships about the headwaters of the Sangamon free from the presence of the depredating enemy of the sheepfolds. As it took the form of a "roundup," it, of course, waked up the whole community—the quadrupeds as well as the bipeds, who supposed they were managing the affair. There were no doubt no more interested participants than the dogs "of high and low degree," who were present in full force—not even the small boy armed with a tin horn for his defense could have manifested more delight. But the "windup" failed to amount to a "showup" so far as the miscreant wolf was concerned—though one of the hunters claimed to have seen the animal—a statement that, in the absence of corroborative testimony, must be taken with several grains of salt. Nevertheless, as the sheep have suffered, the wolves must have been there, though possibly in disguise. It would not be surprising if the "dogs" which had worried the sheep were among the most active in helping their unsuspicious masters to roundup the suspected wolves. Had the hunters only thought to look into the eyes of their canine companions they might have detected the twinkle of fun over the manner in which their masters were being fooled. Wolves love mutton; but so do their cousins, the dogs.

THE REAL ENEMIES OF TRUSTS.

The current reports that the Cook County brickmakers are going to organize a trust induce a local Democratic paper to remark that nowhere has the formation of trusts in restraint of trade, "and in violation of the Sherman act," been conducted with more activity than in the northern district of Illinois. Then it asks why the United States District Attorney does not attack any of those trusts, declaring that it is "within his jurisdiction to do so, unless the Attorney General of the United States holds him in leash," and finally the paper asks whether the District Attorney is fearful that zeal for upholding anti-trust statutes "may bring upon him the frown of a national administration which has a kindly feeling to trusts wherever formed."

If a brick trust should be organized in this county it would be a local affair which no United States court could have anything to do with. The Sherman act, which it is alleged is violated so persistently in the northern district of Illinois, applies only to combinations in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations and to attempts to monopolize any part of the commerce or trade among the several States or with foreign nations. If there are any such combinations in the northern district of Illinois that paper which is assailing the District Attorney in order to get in a fling at the national administration does not mention them.

If any local combination like a brick trust comes into existence it is the duty of the State's Attorney to prosecute those connected with it. There is a comprehensive State law against trusts. It is made an offense to combine to limit production, to increase, reduce, or fix prices, or to prevent competition. If there are any purely Illinois trusts which are carrying on business the Attorney General and the different State's Attorneys are the persons who should be rebuked, not the District Attorney, who cannot attack those trusts under the Sherman act.

The paper which criticises the District Attorney is aware of these facts, but it ignores them in order to hit at a national administration which has notoriously displayed no kindly feeling towards trusts. That feeling is the specialty of Democratic administrations. Cleveland did nothing to break up trusts. Democratic Congresses have done nothing. A Republican Congress enacted the national anti-trust law. It was during a Republican administration that a Supreme Court decision was secured which brands all railroad combinations as illegal.

It is true that trusts have been denounced in Democratic platforms and by individual Democrats. But while Democratic Congressmen were denouncing trusts in 1894 a Democratic Congress was legislating on the tariff question in such a manner as to put millions of dollars which should have gone into the United States Treasury in the treasury of the sugar trust, which is a peculiarly Democratic concern. Democrats say much against trusts, but do nothing. Republicans may not talk as much, but they do a great deal.

THE COTTONTOTS.

Southern newspapers are finding a new and powerful argument for diversified agriculture in the recent letter of Mr. Edward N. Townsend to the public, pointing out the inevitable effect of British occupation of the Soudan Upper Nile upon our own cotton-growing industry. The Columbia State remarks:

> In the light of these facts who can fail to see a great menace to the South's cotton supremacy in the newly pacified and reopened Soudan? The exploitation of the resources of the Soudan will quickly follow its restoration to Anglo-Egyptian control, the communication with Europe by way of the Nile will be still further improved, and under the stimulus of British capital and enterprise we may look for just that rivalry which Mr. Townsend forecasts. For years past Egyptian cotton has been imported into the United States in increasing quantities and has had the preference in many lines of manufacture. What will it be when the present limited area available for the crop in Egypt is supplemented by the boundless and equally fertile territory of the Upper Nile?
>
> The South must prepare for this competition by disestablishing cotton as the basis of its industry. It cannot keep down Soudanese competition by underselling Egyptian grades, for that is done now and to no effect, the Egyptian cotton being better than ours and commanding a higher price. The South must grow cotton only to the extent that it pays to grow it; it must turn to other crops and make ready for a day even more evil than the present. What we manufacture at home there will always be money in, but we cannot count upon profit in raising 7,000,000 bales for export.

General Lord Kitchener, who won the brilliant, crushing victory over the Arabs on the Upper Nile a few months ago, predicts that British private capitalists will open up a vast cotton-growing country in what is called Soudan, or the Upper Nile, in a short time. The soil, climate, and labor are found to be admirably adapted to growing profusely an admirable quality of cotton—a long-fibered, strong, silky article, which will inevitably in a few years become a formidable competitor with our Southern cotton. The ten Southern States whose chief agricultural pursuit is cotton-growing had better be casting about for a diversity of farming pursuits against the day of this Soudan cheap labor cotton competition.

SENATOR HOAR'S SOVEREIGNTY CONTENTION.

Senator Hoar, the avowed leader of the anti-expansionists, in his communication to a Worcester newspaper, to which reference has already been made in The Tribune, says in reference to the Philippine cession that he is opposed to it because "the constitution was framed upon the theory that sovereignty is not a salable article." It is incomprehensible that Hoar and his anti-expansionist following, men like Hale, Kyle, Pettigrew, et al., do not seem able or willing to recognize the wide difference between buying sovereignty—that is, the fee simple to a piece of real estate—and buying a quitclaim. That is all the claim Spain now has to any of the Philippines. We can better afford to pay something for them than have any cloud remain upon the title. This Senator Hoar and his followers do not see. Perhaps they do not wish to see it.

We have already bought the so-called "sovereignty" of Spain over the Floridas in Monroe's administration; of Mexico over the immense region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific in Polk's administration; later the Gadsden tract to round out the former; of France in the Louisiana purchase in Jefferson's administration; of Russia over Alaska in Johnson's administration, and in all these instances the validity of the purchase was affirmed by the Supreme Court. Before we bought any so-called "sovereignty" from Mexico it was defeated in war, as Spain has been. Hence, it was only a quitclaim that was bought. The government, through Congress, has the right and full power to buy whatever title the other side has to dispose of, be the same more or less, as in the purchases already cited, and we get just so much title as the other power parted with. That is self-evident. All that the Senate has to pass upon is whether a treaty shall be ratified, in which Spain cedes all its right and title to the Philippines, and the United States agrees to pay 20 millions in return. As The Tribune has already said, whether the United States can buy "sovereignty" is an immaterial matter. Congress and the President can buy territory. The constitution does not say they shall not, and the Supreme Court has decided they can. The United States bought Louisiana and Florida and did not ask the consent of the inhabitants, whites and Indians, who were handed over along with the land by France and Spain. A part of Mexico was purchased along with the inhabitants. These are the precedents which justify the purchase of the Philippines, which were a Spanish colony—not a "sovereignty"—and which are to be an American dependency.

Evidently the real animus of the contention of Hoar and the mugwumps is not opposition to the purchase of sovereignty, but opposition to national expansion, to the acquisition of territory by the United States. But do they think that they can prevent such acquisition, as Sumner did that of San Domingo during the Grant administration? Sumner's main objection to President Grant's policy was that it would interfere with or endanger the liberty of the negroes in that island. We know now that this was a mistake and that it would have been greatly for the benefit of the blacks, who have not progressed in the slightest degree since then, but have retrogressed towards African savagery, and who will never improve unless they are shown the way by Americans. When left to themselves the people of the tropics never advance in art, science, education, industry, or civilization. Nor will the Filipinos if left to themselves. But under American encouragement, instruction, protection, and leading these yellow Asiatics will be susceptible of great progress and improvement, as the history of the British Asiatic dependencies amply demonstrates. To give these islands up to barbarism, into which they would revert if left to themselves, or give them up to Spain to be harried, or even to give them over to some European power, to please Senator Hoar, is something the American people will not tolerate.

NEW MEXICO MUST WAIT.

An effort will be made at the approaching meeting of Congress to put through the bill now before it to make New Mexico a State. Republicans are being urged to vote for that measure on the special ground that the Territory went heavily Republican at the recent election, that it has repudiated Bryan and all his works, and that if New Mexico is admitted into the union the Republican party and the gold standard will gain two Senators. This is the newest argument, the old ones being that the Territory has great mineral resources and immense flocks of sheep, and has been part of the United States for half a century, during all which time its inhabitants have been denied the privilege of voting for President.

The Republicans should not permit themselves to be taken in by this assertion that two Senators can be gained by the admission of New Mexico. That party made Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and North and South Dakota into States at a time when their population did not justify it, in the hope of political advantage. Two years ago four of those States gave their Electoral votes to Bryan. But for the Senators from those States there would have been no free silver majority in the Senate. If New Mexico is admitted it may change front politically and elect two Democratic Senators. Its inhabitants are uncertain in their voting.

Not even to gain two Senators should the Republicans vote to convert into a State a Territory which is not fit to be a State and which never will have a large population.

It had 153,600 inhabitants in 1890, or less than a Congressional ratio. There has been a gain since then, but it has been a small gain. There is no reason to believe that the rate of growth will be any greater in the future than in the past. It would be a continuing injustice to States like New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, etc., to make New Mexico their equal in the United States Senate by giving its handful of people the same representation as their millions. Those States have suffered already by the conversion of Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming into States.

The time will come when New Mexico and Arizona may be admitted as one second-class State. Until that is done the inhabitants of those Territories must manage to get along somehow without voting for Presidential Electors. They are no worse off than the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, who outnumber those of New Mexico. If any New Mexicans feel that life is not worth living unless they can vote for a President then let them move to some State and vote there.

COIN HARVEY'S BEGGING APPEAL.

People who have not been able to account for the decline and fall of the United States, or who may not even have noticed that the country was going to smash, can get all needed information on the subject by applying to Professor Coin Harvey, general manager of the Democratic party. Plutocracy and the want of a Coin Harvey satisfactorily account for the fall of all other republics, and it seems that even Coin Harvey may not be able to snatch the United States from the demnition bowwows unless the people hasten to put their dollars into Professor Coin's contribution box.

In short, the aforesaid Moses of the silver Democracy is out in a sort of classic whoop-la-get-there appeal for good gold money to run his cheap money campaign on. He is not begging for 45-cent Mexican free silver dollars—not he! It is good, solid, United States gold basis money that he wants, and the cheerful document in which he makes his wishes known is signed by Coin's employers, Jones, Stone, Altgeld, Allen, and Teller. The extreme agitation of the appeal may be accounted for by the practice of all these good Democrats in giving all their gold to the poor. Here is a sample of Professor Coin Harvey's calamity froth:

> The selfish system of greed that has mothered the gold standard, special privileges, and monopoly is destroying the opportunities for the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness! It is confiscating our homes and reducing the people to tenantry! It is quartering among us the agents of English money lenders, who are coming into the possession of the title to our lands and the business industries of the nation! It is destroying human character and lowering the standard of morals and religion! It respects neither sex nor age! The babe in the mother's arms, the aged and enfeebled, the boy just budding into manhood are, all alike, through poverty existing or theatened, the victims of its rapacity! Honor and patriotism, a decent self-respect and love of country demand its overthrow! Our future and that of posterity is involved! Our cause appeals to the manhood and womanhood of America!

If Coin Harvey would reflect a little he would discover that the real cause of poverty, misery, and crime is tippling, drunkenness, soaking, boozing—which leads to idleness, loafing, worthlessness, and insanity in various degrees, and which usually ends in poverty, suffering, suicide, or murder. Coin Harvey never speaks of the alcohol habit or raises his protest against it. That is not what he is employed for. He sees no wrong or harm or injury in the horrible practice of drinking away wealth and prosperity. But after a man is in the gutter and his family in rags, then Coin Harvey sees in him a victim of the horrible oppressor, the goldbug, who is "confiscating our homes and reducing the people to tenantry."

Coin Harvey's remedy for all human ills is debased money, the violation of contracts, and the dishonest scheme of paying debts with half the money borrowed, keeping the other half, or more than half, himself. He proposes to establish a happy, honest, contented mass of citizens upon a basis of legislative cheating and rascality. That is the basis on which he and his little tin god, Bryan, propose to run for office. That is the cause on behalf of which he utters the bombastic nonsense quoted above.

Professor Coin's begging appeal, it is to be feared, is in vain. The country is too poor to drop its gold dollars in the silver slot.

Sagasta boasts foolishly. Spain may win back some of her old glory, but she will win back nothing from our Old Glory.

If Mr. Bailey of Texas will devote a few days to taking account of stock he will find that he has shrunk about one-half since his last invoice.

The crusade against Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania is worse than political persecution. It is lese majesty.

Secretary Gage, it is said, has remarked to intimate friends that he isn't wearing currency schemes on his sleeve for Dawes to peck at.

Another Democratic daily paper in Iowa has yielded to manifest destiny and gone into the hands of a receiver.

With his two salaries and his mileage, Colonel J. Ham Lewis of the State of Washington should be able, at the expiration of his term in Congress, to set up a good eating-house.

The Hon. Bill Skakel announces through his attorneys that he is in readiness to pull off a new trial.

Probably there are several other persons besides Mr. John G. Shortall who think the cowardly scoundrels who held up and robbed a scrubwoman of her month's wages last Friday night are none too good to be soundly horsewhipped.

With the advent of colder weather it is unreasonable to expect a train robbery in the outskirts of Kansas City every day.

We take this method of notifying the esteemed Postmaster General that some of his regular customers are complaining of the gum he puts on the backs of his postage stamps. It is either deficient in quantity or lacking in perseverance.

From the information thus far received we are unable to say whether Senator Quay wants justice or not.

It may be stated as a general principle that the strongest objections to political sermons come from persons whose political views differ from those of the preacher.

The Prince of Wales has recovered the use of his injured leg, but it is still sensitive to pulls from his creditors.

In the intervals of boiling the water it is well now and then to bake the filters.

As their day of departure draws near the Spaniards in Cuba behave with increasing brutality. A large dose of Fitzhugh Lee is needed there at once.

Chicago's bank clearings continue to be much more satisfactory than its river settlings.

It seems to be the burden of Governor Brady's complaint that the United States government has joined in the conspiracy to keep Alaska out in the cold.

Meanwhile it is instructive to recur to the fact that out in Washington they drove the single tax clear into the ground.

As to our recalcitrant western suburb, let it be called Kicker-O!

Shortly after noon today it will be known what has been bottled up in President McKinley's inkstand all this time.

Shut that door!—Mr. Dingley.

PERSONALS.

General John W. Foster, who served as Li Hung Chang's adviser during the Japanese-Chinese peace negotiations, has received a letter from the Oriental statesman in which he says that "all recent changes in China are for the better."

An explanation of Rudyard Kipling's aversion to interviews is found in his own assertion, made in reference to another matter: "I'm easily excited; when excited I speak off-hand, and when I speak off-hand I'm apt to say much more than I care to stand responsible for."

The Pope has given orders to stop all proceedings by the Congregation of the Index against the "Life of Father Hecker," and has appointed a commission of Cardinals to examine all the questions of orthodoxy and unorthodoxy connected with the book, and to report to his Holiness, who will then decide as to the treatment of the volume.

Captain James A. Anderson, probably the oldest man who served in the United States service during the recent war, died in New Orleans on Thursday last, aged 84 years. He had served on shipboard for seventy-four years. He was in the Confederate navy during the civil war. After the war he entered the United States revenue service. During the recent war he was on the Seward, which did patrol duty on the Alabama coast.

H. S. Townsend of Mayville, Mo., a comrade of Lincoln in the Black Hawk war, was also one of those to whom in caucus Lincoln on the eve of his nomination for Senator submitted his famous spech, "A House Divided Against Itself." Some wanted him to strike out the clause declaring that the country must soon be "all slave or all free," but Lincoln, says Townsend, declared: "I will deliver it as it was written, come what may."

Queen Natalie, who spends the greater part of the year at Biarritz, has just given considerable satisfaction to the French people. She has assumed the Presidency of the Society of Help to the Wounded on Land and Sea at Bayonne. Usually the insignia of the Red Cross, the badge of office, is in silver, but an exception has been made in Queen Natalie's case. The insignia which was taken to the Sacchino Palace was of gold. It has the following inscription: "Gift offered to her Majesty Queen Natalie by the Bayonne committee."

Herr Langan, the editor of the Munich comic paper Simplicissimus, and Herr Heine, the chief cartoonist, have fled to Switzerland to avoid arrest for lese majesty. The cartoon which has given offense represents the ghosts of Godefroi de Bouillon and Frederick Barbarossa as revisiting the Holy City, where the latter picks up the Kaiser's helmet, puggaree and all. His fat sides shaking and his mouth agape with uncontrollable merriment, he shows his find to Godefroi, who remarks: "Stop your silly laughter. Why, our Crusades hadn't any serious purpose either."

NEWS AND NOTES.

The "peace with honor" phrase is believed to have originated with Beaconsfield. "We have brought peace with honor," said he after his return from the Congress of Berlin. Beaconsfield not only brought back "honor," but also Cyprus; and that was considered a great achievement.

The Concord (N. H.) Monitor asks its readers to buy copies of the new city directory and to send their old ones to the postmaster, that he may forward them to other postmasters at "some of the other numerous places by the name of Concord," to help them to forward stray letters to their proper destination.

The Catholic churches of Cincinnati have been forbidden to allow the singing of certain masses because they too closely resemble operatic music, or, to use the words of one of the leading priests of the city, are "too stagey." Hereafter, the Committee on Church Music of the Diocese will pass upon each piece before it is allowed to be sung.

A new experiment has been tried in the New York penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and so far it has proved wonderfully successful. A thousand entertaining and instructive volumes have been added to the library, and the prisoners are allowed to read from 5:30 to 9 p. m. The privilege is eagerly embraced. If a man be rebellious he is deprived of his respite in the reading-room, and as a consequence the number of insubordinates has dropped pretty nearly 75 per cent.

From time to time I met at dinner a great friend of Lord Gage's, Admiral Boyle. Invariably when we met, this Admiral of the old school would come to me and say: "Do you, sir, read the account of St. Paul's shipwreck?" "Yes, it is the appointed lesson." "Well, all I can say, as an old sailor, is that if any Captain in her Majesty's service handled his vessel as the Captain of that ship did, he would have been court-martialed next day and dismissed the service."—From "Phases of My Life," by the Dean of Bristol.

There has always been much controversy as to who was the youngest actual participant in the civil war. This honor in the Spanish war appears to be due to "Boots," the 13-year-old mascot of the Tenth Pennsylvania, who accompanied the regiment to the Philippines. In the trenches before Malate "Boots" did good service carrying water and ammunition. When he wanted passage from Manila to Hongkong he boarded Admiral Dewey's flagship and explained his wish, and the Admiral accommodated him.

Major Laurie, who fought with Kitchener in the Soudan, says he owes his life to a spider. The spider made a nest in the top of his helmet just before the battle of Atbara. He recognized at once that the spider had chosen to constitute itself his mascot. Accordingly, he left the insect undisturbed, and went through the battle without a wound. Grateful for the protection thus clearly given him by the spider, he allowed it to remain in his helmet, and consequently was able to pass through the battle of Omdurman without injury. He then shipped helmet and spider home and followed in person to tell the story to his fiancée. His prospective mother-in-law was so impressed by it that she made his bride a wedding present of a diamond spider.

The Rev. H. J. Swallow, the secretary of the English Clerical Provident union, says in the London Mail: "In the Church of England there is simply no place for an old curate. He has no market price. After working for a quarter of a century he is worth 40 per cent less than at the date of ordination. His value decreases annually, even if his physical force does not deteriorate. There are over 25,000 clergy for 14,000 livings, one-half of which can only be held by persons having private means. I have repeatedly pointed out in the press that if the revenues and bounties and charities of the church—which are still enormous—were managed on a sound financial basis and equitably distributed instead of percolating through an infinity of channels, we should hear less about clerical distress and the death of curates.

The ultra-fashionable young man who pays particular attention to all the details of dress has been called upon this fall to exercise his judgment in the choice of a proper umbrella. The latest thing in a rain shedder is not fragile silk that wets through readily, but a new kind of cloth that is able to withstand the onslaught of a deluge and is not liable to rip and tear at the first gust of wind. The ribs on the new umbrella are distinctly new in form. Instead of the old-fashioned kind that branch out straight from the pole, the new ribs are curved and braced with exquisite taste and skill, and add wonderfully to the strength of the umbrella. But the point about the new article is the readiness with which it can be closed. When one is walking along a crowded street and comes to an opening too small to permit comfortably of the passage of the umbrella, as is often the case, a slight touch of a tiny knob releases a spring, and the affair is closed instantly, while still being held upright.—Philadelphia Record.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Mugwumps Want the United States to Flunk—Duty as It Came to Us and as We Accepted It.

There is neither honesty nor common sense in saying that Americans are guilty of an inexcusable aggression in taking the Philippine Islands. War began by the act of Spain, after the utmost efforts of the President to avert it. To protect American commerce in the Pacific and the Pacific ports, his first duty was to destroy the Spanish fleet in that ocean, which Admiral Dewey did. Finding it sheltered behind fortifications in Manila Bay, his destruction of the fleet necessarily involved conquest of that port, and in consequence the insurgents quickly became too powerful for the Spaniards to hold in check without the aid of a fleet. Then the question came whether the islands should be left to anarchy and barbarism or taken under American control. For months every opponent of their acquisition has been challenged to say what could be done with them. Not one has been able to propose any solution except that European powers should be invited to wrangle and inevitably to fight about them.

There is not a Christian man in the two hemispheres who will soberly contend that this was or is the duty of the United States. Without desire or expectation this big responsibility was thrust upon this country. Admiral Dewey had no idea of it and the President had none. Men who represent the thing otherwise are not in the least careful about truth. When once this waterlogged wreck of the Philippine Islands was picked up by Admiral Dewey there was nothing for a Christian nation to do but to take care of it and the millions of lives on board as well as it could.

Now the case has changed. Men who try to talk sense must start with actual facts. The control of the Philippine Islands has been abandoned by Spain. The United States can do one of three things—abandon them to anarchy and barbarism, sell them to some European power, or rule them. Abandonment would be infamy. Sale would be shame, unless we believe, first, that some European power ready to pay would be able to manage the islands better for humanity than we could, or, second, that we must inevitably fail where Spain a century ago succeeded. Be it not forgotten that Spanish rule for these savage islands was a century ago wonderfully enlightening and uplifting. They were robbed, but they were taught. They were subject to arbitrary rule, but it was infinitely better than the rule of rival savage chiefs. Spain introduced a state of things immeasurably better than the islands had ever known. And here there are Americans who doubt whether a century later this nation can do as well as Spain did then.

We have to do better. Spain has been a century behind the age, and this nation could not get twenty years behind it if it tried. Mistakes will be made; that goes without saying when fallible human beings undertake a great and new task. Is there any American who soberly believes that the worst possible mistake of Americans will not result better than Spanish government last year? Here we stand with this strange responsibility upon us. It is stupid now to ask whether it could have been avoided, for it is here. It is simply idiotic to imagine that an anarchic rule by savage chiefs would be better for the islands than such rule as an American soldier can give. What is left for the opponents of the treaty? Nothing but a claim that the United States in 1898 has not the right to acquire territory which Jefferson exercised in 1804 and Seward in 1864. This is our chore in the world's progress, coming to us without choice, but not to depart from us without fulfillment. Does America flunk?—New York Tribune.

Moral Duties Which the United States Must Discharge.

Though we have signed no contract to do this or do that in behalf of a better civilization for our new wards in the West Indies and in the Philippines, the moral law is no less binding, and, even aside from all considerations of duty, enlightened selfishness would prompt us to elevate the peoples who have become our dependents, whereby the better to profit by commercial intercourse with them.

There is no profit in a savage. Looking at the matter from a purely selfish view, the more you civilize a man the more money there is to be made out of him. There are millions of native Africans who have never yet worn clothes, handled a knife and fork, cooked their food with the aid of stoves, pots, kettles, and pans, or found any need to patronize the products of our factories and workshops. There is no profit in such creatures until they are taught the value of civilized conveniences. But when England has completed a railway through the Soudan to Cape Town and a bisecting one has been built across the dark continent from east to west, then these children of the fig leaf age will begin to have an ambition to wear clothes, handle knives and forks, and eat their food at tables and from dishes. The dawn of profitable commerce will then appear and we shall have something better than poor rum to send to the African heathen.

Though we have no such heathen to deal with in Cuba and Porto Rico, there are to be found conditions on these islands that show a low grade of civilization to exist. In the country the farmers have never learned to read. There is no limit to their ignorance. They work like animals and have no diversions when not working but drinking, cock fighting, dancing, or bull fighting. These people wear but the coarsest fabrics, and a small allowance at that. Their hardware is the most rudimentary. Their cutlery hardly goes beyond a single knife and ax for a whole family in many cases. They have never acquired a taste for wearing good boots and shoes, and of things alike useful and ornamental they know but little. There is little profit in these people, 75 per cent of whom are unable to read and write, until we have cultivated in them a taste for the products turned out by American workingmen.

We Americans, who are so proud of our Magna Charta traditions and of the right of trial by jury, cannot long bear the disgrace of seeing Cuba still subjected to a method of criminal procedure that is little less than barbarous. We owe the Cubans at least a decent jury law. We should lose no time in abolishing certain forms of taxation that are practically blackmail. We must stamp out the lotteries that make gambling universal among the poor. We must show that there are better places to resort for amusement than the cock pits and bull fighting arenas. We must establish schoolhouses in plenty. We must provide for the free importation of cattle, meat, poultry, eggs, and fruits, at least for a while. We must insist upon a free church and free education, and our garrisons must hunt down the brigands and brutal intimidators of courts that have been bred of long Spanish misrule.

While providing for education and a decent administration of justice in Cuba, one of our first commercial concerns is the building of a railroad reaching from one end of the island to the other. This grand opportunity of the Secretary of War is imperative, in order to increase and distribute the wealth of the island and give 50,000 men employment and contentment. Wealth will thus increase while crime diminishes. In such a country a railroad is far cheaper than a big army of occupation, and as a civilizer and wealth multiplier its paying quality is almost incalculable.—Boston Globe.

Our Achievements in Government—Functions of Anti-Expansionists.

The contention that this people has governed, or managed, or treated the Indian, the negro—and itself—so wickedly or unskillfully, or both, that it cannot be trusted to handle others is the gospel of despair or the froth of declamation. The white man has treated the Indian better than the Indian has treated him, better than the Indian treated himself, better than the Indian treated other Indians. The white man found the Indian a tramp, a torturer, a savage, a robber, a loafer, and a thief, and not knowing any more than to be so. The white man has given to the Indian a chance to become a worker, a scholar, and a wage-earner. The white man raised the negro from cannibalism and paganism to ordered obedience, to instructed Christianity, and to constitutional freedom and suffrage, in succession. The negro never raised himself as a race to anything. The negro as a race never raised any one else to anything. His indifference or incapacity to adjust himself as a race to civilization is no impeachment of the graduated good the white race has wrought out for him. As for the net character of the American government, it compares favorably with that of any other in the world for as long as it has existed. This is certainly within truth and moderation. The happiness, prosperity, increase, and enterprise of the American people in 122 years exceed those of any other people in that time. But even the pessimists would admit that. It would be platitude to enforce it. To remark on it long would be a temptation to extend argument to boasting.

We are content that the opponents of expansion have been driven from barren protests to specific suggestions of plans and to important concessions of facts. We are content to let their suggested plans go to comparison with the developing plans of the federal administration. We are content to leave to them a monopoly of assertion of superior motives and a like monopoly of aspersion of the motives of those who do not agree with them. History is repeating itself. Every forward movement of the United States that made the administration of Jefferson and of Jackson historical, that of Polk memorable, that of Lincoln immortal, and that of Cleveland sure of high fame forever was opposed—aye, traduced—by about the same percentage of folk, representing about the same sort of minds. The administration of William McKinley is to have the unique honor of piloting this nation to a work and a duty greater than that of Jefferson and fairly quotable with that of Lincoln.

Comes the same percentage of carping, timorous, or skeptical opposition. But the work will go on. The duty will be performed. The mission of the infidels to the broadening of freedom is doubtless found in their ability to temper what they cannot prevent—in their function to remind those trusted with the inevitable of their moral accountability—"lest they forget." It is a useful rôle, though a small one. It never has stopped the enlargement of liberty, though it may have saved the enlargers of it from excesses of policy and of temper. It never has depressed or halted—and it never should anger—those in charge of the forces of progress and of tomorrow. Theirs has been the noble business of bettering the world. Not the least reward of that noble business is the surety in it of immeasurable benefits even for the few who, by some intellectual, moral, or neurological infirmity of being, can only fear the consequences or criticise the course of democracy in the hearts of laws and in the hearts of men.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Neither Indemnity Nor Recompense to Spain.

We cannot agree with the conclusions of our esteemed correspondent who denounces the agreement to pay $20,000,000 to Spain as an unnecessary "indemnity" and a too generous "recompense" for the transfer of sovereignty in those islands.

This payment, when approved by the Senate and finally made after the ratification of the treaty, will be in no sense an indemnity to Spain for the loss of her possessions. The money was not offered as a solace to wounded national pride. It is not intended as a partial recompense for cash expended by our enemy in fighting us. That view of the transaction is incorrect.

The twenty millions signify in the settlement simply the commutation, at an extremely reasonable figure, of the responsibility which would otherwise come to us, along with the sovereignty of the islands, for that part of the Philippine debt actually chargeable to local improvements. We pay a lump sum instead of assuming a bonded indebtedness somewhat vague on account of the character of Spanish bookkeeping. It is a release from an obligation which might otherwise fall upon us, properly and justly, and which we should be morally bound to meet hereafter, the only alternative being repudiation by the United States government.

As to the Carolines, not captured by us during the war, whatever may be done will be merely an affair of sale and purchase; and the question of Spain's past misdeeds, and the trouble she has put us to, is no more involved in that purely business transaction than if we had always been at peace with her.

Nobody has forgotten the Maine. Spain's penalty has been terrible. The idea originally entertained by the Spanish statesmen of persuading our government to enlarge the payment on account of the Philippine local improvements to fancy dimensions, such as would constitute, in fact, a war indemnity from the victors to the vanquished, has not prevailed at Paris, thanks to the wisdom and firmness of President McKinley's administration and its representatives in the Peace commission.—N. Y. Sun.

What We Have Done We Can Do Again.

It is absurd to pretend that the acquisition of the Philippine Islands presents any greater constitutional difficulties than the acquisition of the Gulf and Pacific coasts. The same direful predictions of disaster that are now made have been made at every previous addition to the national area. The same constitutional objections have been urged, the same political dangers have been announced. Nearly all the opposition on former occasions, as on the present occasion, came from New England. Our administration of our national responsibilities has not been irreproachable, but, on the whole, it has been good. No one, even in New England, now regrets the additions already made. We hardly think that ten years hence any one in New England will regret the addition now being made. The nation that has enlarged its area nearly 400 per cent, and added huge blocks of foreign population, partly by these territorial additions and partly by immigration, may be trusted to do as well in the future as it has in the past.—Journal of Commerce.

Is Carl Schurz Right?

Is Carl Schurz right in declaring that out of 270,000 on our army pay-rolls last summer 200,000 will be on our pension rolls before ten years?

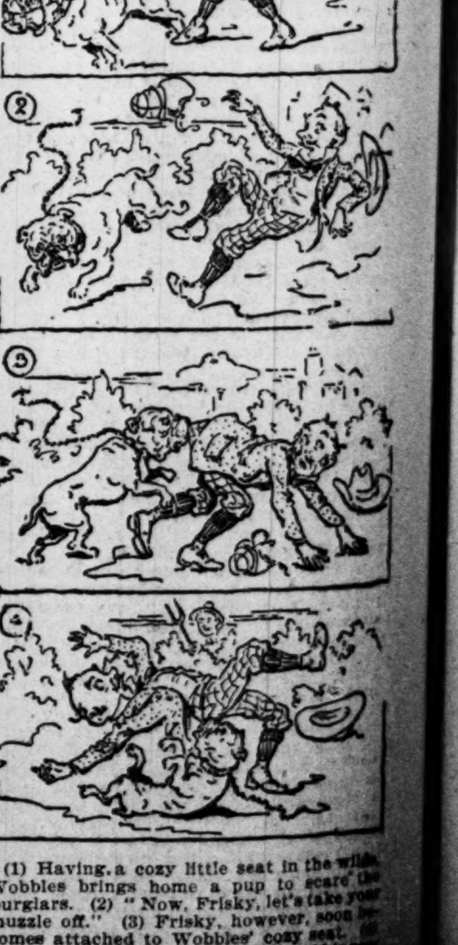
As an ex-Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz should speak with authority.

Can it be possible that a make-believe war with a pasteboard military power, involving a campaign of a month, with only one trifling battle, should involve the country in such a lasting responsibility? If so, what would be the results of a real war?

New York, Dec. 3. Tremaine.

[It is all a question of low-down, reckless, tax squandering demagogism on the part of members of Congress.—Ed.]

Wobbles' Pup.



(1) Having a cozy little seat in the wilds Wobbles brings home a pup to scare the burglars. (2) "Now, Frisky, let's take your muzzle off." (3) Frisky, however, soon becomes attached to Wobbles' cozy seat. (4) And eventually the faithful pup and his new master become inseparable.—Ally Sloper.

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NEW SERVANTS OF COOK COUNTY.

Recently Elected Public Officers Will Enter on Their Duties Today.

GIFT TO SHERIFF PEASE.

Friends of Successful Candidates to Participate in Inaugurations.

TRANSFERS SET FOR NOON.

Sheriff James Pease will retire from office at noon today with the good wishes of all the persons who served Cook County under his administration. His office associates and department employés yesterday presented him a testimonial worth $1,000, consisting of an elaborate punchbowl and cups, ice cream, water, and toilet sets. In return he gave all the heads of departments and principal deputies a farewell lunch at the Sherman House. Mr. Pease said he was convinced no Sheriff ever had a braver, more efficient, and faithful staff, and his employés declared a more considerate official to work for could not be found.

"This talk of my becoming chief clerk to the Board of Assessors is absolutely silly," said Mr. Pease. "In my opinion the next four or five years will be the most prosperous this country ever saw, and I expect to make money in some sort of enterprise."

When Mr. Magerstadt takes hold as Sheriff he will assume the responsibility of caring for 429 jail prisoners, but not much unfinished business. One levy on personal property and six receipts for property held in warehouses will cover the bulk of special transfers. Mr. Pease goes out with fewer suits hanging over him than any of his predecessors. The list contains only twenty damage cases, 300 replevin suits, and fifty proceedings in chancery.

Enter Treasurer Raymond.

When Samuel B. Raymond walks into the County Treasurer's office at noon today D. H. Kochersperger, before retiring, will hand him six checks on as many banks for sums aggregating $925,251. After making settlement with nearly all the corporation treasurers that is the balance on hand. Here is a list of some of the fortunes Treasurer Kochersperger has been dispensing during the last few days:

To the State	$1,600,000
To the Sanitary District	2,370,000
To the Lincoln Park board	165,000
To the South Park board	328,000
To the West Park board	520,000
To the Town of Cicero	319,000
To Cicero schools	168,000
To the City of Evanston	328,000

The general taxes for the city, $8,894,000, have been collected and turned over. It is understood the friends of Mr. Raymond have arranged to make his inauguration a pleasing affair, with floral offerings, congratulations, and well wishes.

In the Clerks' Offices.

Inasmuch as no changes are booked for the County Clerk's office, there will not be much excitement in that place. Philip Knopf is ready to take the oath and file a new bond. He will reappoint his old staff.

The office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court will be a center of attraction for Patrick J. Cahill's friends when he steps in there this morning to relieve E. J. Magerstadt. Mr. Cahill's admirers say they are going to give him a fine send off.

James Reddick will take possession of the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court with Harry G. Hall as his chief deputy.

Festivities will also attend the advent of the new County Commissioners and the renewal of the terms of Warden Graham at the county hospital and Superintendent Lange at the Dunning institutions.

Judges Chetlain, Freeman, Stein, and Hutchinson will begin another term on the Superior Court bench, having as new associates Axel Chytraus and Jesse Holdom, recently elected to take the places of Judges Ewing and Trude. Another associate will be Marcus Kavanagh, whom Governor Tanner appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge John Barton Payne.

MAY TEST HARRISON STRENGTH

Contest Expected in Organization of the New Democratic County Central Committee Today.

Some indication of the Harrison and anti-Harrison sentiment is expected at the organization of the new Democratic County Central committee this afternoon. Thomas Gahan will be reëlected chairman if he wants it, and, so far as known, there is no opposition to the reëlection of Robert E. Burke for secretary. But it is understood many changes are to be made in the personnel of the committee. Whether to please Fred Eldred and strengthen his position or because of other influences, is not known, but Justice Thomas Edgar of the Twenty-seventh Ward will step aside and let George S. Foster take his place. Henry O'Brien of the Twenty-eighth Ward has resigned.

It is proposed to weed out some objectionable characters; among others "Jim" Daly of the Fifth Ward and "Chick" Curran of the Tenth. All contests will be referred to the Executive committee.

It is generally conceded that John J. Sloan will succeed "Chick" Curran. But the contest between Dr. George Leininger and Joseph Grein for the Fourteenth Ward committeeship probably will show whether the Harrison and Ryan forces are patching up their differences.

COUNTY JOBS ARE DEMANDED.

Thirty-second Ward Republicans Complain of Neglect by Dispensers of Public Patronage.

Thirty representatives of the Thirty-second Ward Republican club met at the County Treasurer's office yesterday and decided the time had come to find out what the dispensers of county jobs are doing for their bailiwick. An impression has gone forth that the machine intends to punish D. H. Kochersperger because his delegation supported Joseph Downey instead of Judge Sears in the last Mayoralty convention. The leaders say that the Thirty-second Ward has been enjoying a much larger share of patronage than it is entitled to and must now give up a portion of it. Joel M. Longenecker presided and a committee was appointed to call on the managers.

SHOCK OF HUSBAND'S SUDDEN DEATH KILLS HIS AGED HELPMEET.

Frederick Dohmen Dropped Dead at Milwaukee Thursday — Wife Passes Away Suddenly on the Day He Was to Have Been Buried.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frederick Dohmen was found dead in bed at an early hour this morning. The body of her husband lay in another room in the same house. He was the head of the wholesale drug house of F. Dohmen & Co., who dropped dead while bowling at Schlitz Park Thursday night.

The funeral was to have occurred today, but it has now been postponed until Tuesday, and husband and wife will be laid at rest together.

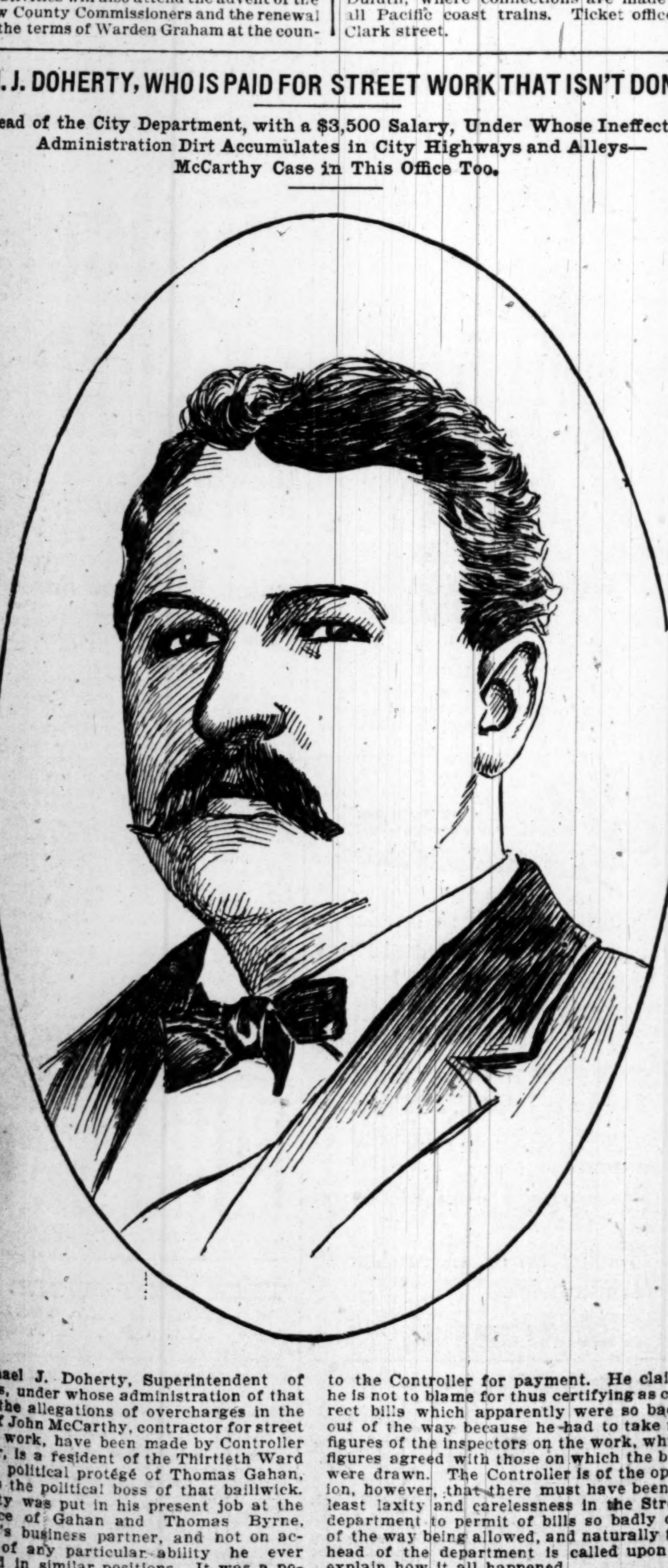
She was unable to stand the shock of her husband's sudden death while he was apparently in the best of health, and death, too, came to her without warning.

Get a Slice of China.

You can reach China via fast trains leaving Chicago daily over the Wisconsin Central lines for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, and Duluth, where connections are made with all Pacific coast trains. Ticket office, 230 Clark street.

M. J. DOHERTY, WHO IS PAID FOR STREET WORK THAT ISN'T DONE.

Head of the City Department, with a $3,500 Salary, Under Whose Ineffective Administration Dirt Accumulates in City Highways and Alleys—McCarthy Case in This Office Too.



Michael J. Doherty, Superintendent of Streets, under whose administration of that office the allegations of overcharges in the bills of John McCarthy, contractor for street repair work, have been made by Controller Waller, is a resident of the Thirtieth Ward and a political protégé of Thomas Gahan, who is the political boss of that bailiwick. Doherty was put in his present job at the instance of Gahan and Thomas Byrne, Gahan's business partner, and not on account of any particular ability he ever showed in similar positions. It was a political appointment entirely and never has been regarded by Doherty or any one else in any other light.

Curious to say, John McCarthy, the allowance of whose bills has given Doherty so much to explain, held the same position, that of Superintendent of Streets, under the Hopkins administration. Doherty's connection with the McCarthy bills, which Controller Waller declares are $40,000 out of the way, arose from the fact that he certified to them as being correct before they went to the Controller for payment. He claims he is not to blame for thus certifying as correct bills which apparently were so badly out of the way because he had to take the figures of the inspectors on the work, which figures agreed with those on which the bills were drawn. The Controller is of the opinion, however, that there must have been at least laxity and carelessness in the Street department to permit of bills so badly out of the way being allowed, and naturally the head of the department is called upon to explain how it all happened.

Aside from this case Mr. Doherty is the man whose business it is to clean streets and alleys, but who doesn't do it. The recent exposé in THE TRIBUNE of dirty thoroughfares shows how ineffective his department proves itself to be. This man is paid $3,500 a year to see that streets are clean, but residents of Milwaukee avenue, for instance, are planning to clean their street by private subscription because Doherty's minions do not cart the dirt away.

GIANT POWDER SEASON OPENS.

Indianians Who Secure Temperance by Blowing Up Saloons Plan War.

CASS COUNTY UP IN ARMS.

James Black Announces He Will Sell Rum in Spite of the Dynamiters.

WILL ARMOR PLATE SALOON.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Kokomo, Ind., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The annual dynamite season is now approaching in this part of the country and the signs of an active campaign are many. It is a case of dynamite versus the saloon, and up to date it is a drawn battle. For six years the warfare has been waged with varying success on both sides. The men who insist on running saloons are many in spite of dynamite sticks and bombs filled with nitroglycerin.

The believers in physical force are just as strong as ever and there are all kinds of mutterings as to the evil things that are going to befall the saloonkeepers if they insist in running the groggeries.

Howard, Grant, Clinton, and Cass Counties constitute what is known as the dynamite belt. This is a gas and oil country, and any man is liable to have a stick of dynamite in his pocket. He has a good excuse and runs no risk of being arrested for carrying concealed weapons.

There is not much trouble in the large towns, but in the small hamlets throughout the counties a dynamite party is of frequent occurrence. It is a case of the minority against the majority, for if the majority were opposed to saloons in the small towns there would be none under the terms of the Nicholson law. The minority, however, takes the law in its own hands and proceeds to wipe out the saloon in a manner which, if not pleasant, is decidedly effective.

December is generally the month when the dynamite crowd gets into operation. This is for two reasons—first, because the County Commissioners meet in December to grant new licenses or extend old ones, and second, the nights are long and dull in the country and it affords a diversion for those who believe they are conferring a benefit on the community by committing a crime against the law. The best citizens around here when they talk about the dynamite outrages admit it is a species of the thuggery practiced by the Bald-Knobbers and Whitecappers, but admit their inability to grapple with the evil.

It would be worth a man's life to testify against the guilty parties, and so no one is ever convicted or even arrested for blowing up a saloon.

Manner of Procedure.

The manner of procedure is about as follows: A man makes a formal application before the County Commissioners, stating that it is his intention to take out a license to run a saloon in a certain town. This application is advertised in the papers, and then, if the majority of the people in the township are against the opening of the saloon they can get up a remonstrance and present it to the board. If the remonstrance contains a majority of the names of the registered voters of the district no license is granted. On the other hand, if the temperance crowd is unable to muster the necessary number of signatures it is mandatory on the part of the commissioners to grant the license if the applicant is a man of good character. The temperance advocates then nurse their wrath in secret until the saloon man gets his place into good working order.

Some night he closes up and goes home. If he is not awakened during the night by an explosion calculated to lift off his spectacles, when he gets around in the morning he finds his saloon scattered over the adjoining four or five counties.

The Town of Burlington, in Cass County, about seventeen miles from Kokomo, has carried off all the medals so far for persistent dynamiting of grog shops. There was a time when Burlington boasted of three or four places where liquor could be purchased, but the ranks of the brave have been thinned out, and now there is only one man in the country who announces his intention to defy the dynamiters in their stronghold. That man is James Black, and Black says he is going to run a saloon in Burlington if they make a skyrocket out of his place every night for the next twelve months.

Burlington is the most insignificant of hamlets — a general store, a blacksmith shop, a doctor, and a dozen or so houses. But Burlington picks up a good deal of trade from farmers going to Kokomo, and there is a good living for any man who can successfully run a saloon in the town.

The people seem to be of the most peaceful disposition. There is a strong sprinkling of Quakers in the surrounding country, and no one would believe that the followers of the "non-resistance" doctrine would be guilty of participating in the dynamite outrages. Yet some one is guilty, and not one of all the grand juries of Cass County has ever been able to get the slightest trace of the crowd.

Black's Dynamite Proof Saloon.

Black says if he is granted a license he is going to build a saloon on new and modern principles specially adapted for communities where dynamite has received the stamp of approval from the temperance people. He is going to build a saloon which will be lined with sheet iron on the outside. There will be no windows and only one door, which will be located in the rear. Black does not profess to believe that sheet iron will make any particular difference when the stick of dynamite goes off, but it will keep his enemies from boring a hole in the saloon and dropping the explosive inside.

The absence of windows and doors will also make the work of the dynamiters more disagreeable. They will now have to tunnel under the saloon or lay the dynamite along side of the building. Tunneling will be difficult, owing to the heavy stone foundation which he will provide. If the dynamite is applied from the outside, Black thinks there is a chance for him to save a part of his place. He will have the walls and floors constructed of double-thick lumber, bolted and fastened with extra care.

"If it didn't cost too much, I would get some armor plate from one of Carnegie's factories," said Black, "but I suppose the gang would increase the quantity of dynamite and it would be all off with me just the same."

There are signs of trouble at Young America, Russiaville, Fairmont, Galveston, Circleville, Mulberry, Hazeltine, and other small towns in the vicinity of Kokomo.

LOOKING FOR A CHICAGO MAN.

Seattle Police Asked to Find John T. Farley, Who Went West with a $20,000 Check.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Application has been made to Chief of Police Reed at Seattle for information as to the whereabouts of John T. Farley, who started for that city last spring from Chicago. Peculiar interest attaches to the inquiry because of the fact that the lost man may have had $20,000 with him.

The inquiry is from Agnes Farley, evidently a relative, living in Chicago and engaged in the millinery business.

Miss Farley writes:

"John T. Farley left Chicago for Seattle about the middle of March intending to write to his family. He has not been heard from since. He had a check for $20,000 payable at some Seattle bank, I forget which."

The police are not aware of the disappearance since last spring of any stranger's $20,000, and Mr. Farley has not been found.

HEROINE AND MANAGER ENACT MELODRAMA IN JACKSON HOTEL OFFICE.

Members of the "Pay Train" Company, Which Closed at the Bijou on Saturday Night, Give an Impromptu Entertainment.

Mrs. Harry B. Roache, the heroine of "The Pay Train," which closed a week's engagement at the Bijou on Saturday night, was the leading character in an impromptu melodrama at the Jackson House, Jackson boulevard and Halsted street, yesterday morning which might have been a tragedy had the young woman's strength been equal to her anger. The other actor in the scene was Carl Brehm, manager of the company. Guests of the hotel and other members of the company made up the audience.

The cause of the trouble, according to members of the company, was this: Manager Carl Brehm some time ago served a two weeks' notice on Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Roache, who took leading parts with "The Pay Train" company. The time expired on Saturday night, and Mr. and Mrs. Roache were sidetracked. That was all right, but "The Pay Train" did not stop at their siding, and Mrs. Roache, the erstwhile heroine, became incensed. She wanted the salary due her and her husband. On Saturday night Manager Brehm discovered that he was in a predicament. The actors he had engaged to fill the parts of the Roaches were unable to join the company. The Roaches had another engagement and wanted to leave at once. The parties tried to effect a settlement, Brehm desiring to keep the Roaches until their successors came. They insisted that they were released by the two weeks' notice. Manager Brehm remained obstinate and refused to pay the salary due them. Trouble brooded during the night.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Roache sent a request to Manager Brehm's room asking him to meet her in the office. Brehm came down and they met at the desk. There was a short argument and suddenly Mrs. Roache swung the clubbed end of her umbrella on Brehm's head. The manager backed away, the star following and striking him at every step, all the while expressing her opinions of him in a voice more suited to a climax of the stage drama than to a hotel office. Brehm acted on the defensive, sparring and parrying. When he grabbed the umbrella the star proceeded to follow up the attack with her fists. Finally Mr. Taylor, proprietor of the hotel, got between them and quelled the trouble. The company left yesterday for Peru, Ind.

PREACH ON VICE IN CHICAGO.

Dr. F. A. Noble and the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry Find a Theme in Municipal Conditions.

"The Law Is Good if a Man Use It Lawfully" was the theme last evening of Dr. F. A. Noble's sermon in Union Park Congregational Church. The speaker lauded Dr. Henry's crusade against vice, made an appeal to business and professional men to support it, and took the authorities of Chicago to task for not enforcing the laws.

"There are conditions," said Dr. Noble, "almost under the eaves of this church, and within two blocks of it, that I cannot speak about. And why is this so? Because the proper officials, elected by your votes, and who on taking office swore a solemn oath to uphold and enforce certain laws, have winked at them.

"It is the business of a Mayor and a Chief of Police to enforce the law. If the Mayor winks at the Chief of Police, the wink is sure to be passed along the line, and will be a tip that certain laws may be violated.

"What do we ask? What does Henry ask? Why, simply the enforcement of the existing laws on the statute books. We do not ask new laws. Let us make the ones we have do the work intended for them.

"Boys and girls are growing up in our midst who should learn to reverence the law; not to consider it something that may be picked over and handled indiscriminately. The day will come when Chicago will have a population of five million people. Unless we have a purer atmosphere of morality and the laws enforced the men and women of that day will not be what we most earnestly could wish."

The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry discussed "Political Crime in Chicago" at the La Salle avenue church in the evening. He said:

"Many of the worst crimes of our day may be strictly characterized as political—that is to say, they originate in and with the political systems which dominate our cities and our civilization. Few pages in our national history are more revolting than those which chronicle the political crimes of our cities. The recent murder of Latimer once more calls attention to the fact that machine politics in Chicago is just about as diabolical as it is possible for it to be.

"Partisan politics in municipal affairs has always been a prolific source of lawlessness, vice, and crime. The spoils system appeals to every vicious passion. Immigration and the open saloon are the immediate causes of most of the political mischief of our day. Death to partisan politics in municipal affairs should be the watchword of clean citizens."

IGLESIAS OFF FOR PARIS.

Costa Rica's Chief Executive Leaves Washington on His Journey to Europe.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—President Iglesias of Costa Rica left today for New York City, where he will remain until next Saturday, before sailing for Paris. He was accompanied by his suite and by Colonel Carter of the army, the personal representative of the President.

GATHERING FOR THE SESSION.

Congressmen Are Numerous in Washington—Speaker Reed's Many Callers.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—The hotels are rapidly filling up with members of Congress preparatory to the opening session tomorrow. Included in the arrivals today was Thomas B. Reed, the Speaker of the House, who had a number of Congressional callers during the afternoon and evening.

ASK FUNDS FOR LATIMER CASE.

Slain Man's Friends Decide to Call on the Public for Subscriptions.

WANT STRONG LEGAL AID.

Expect to Receive Financial Assistance from the Bricklayers' Union.

CANTWELL TELLS HIS PLANS.

Friends of Charles Latimer, who was shot to death in the political mêlée at Bricklayers' Hall last week, met yesterday afternoon in the rear room of John A. Rogers' saloon, 343 West Madison street, with the officers of the Independent Republican club of the Eighteenth Ward and Attorney Robert Cantwell and decided to open a public subscription to secure funds for finding and prosecuting Latimer's slayer. Some well known criminal lawyer — probably W. S. Forrest or A. S. Trude—will be asked to take charge of the case, with Attorney Cantwell, to push the prosecution.

In the meantime the friends of Latimer are anxiously waiting the outcome of the annual election of the Bricklayers' union, on which they are depending for a part of the funds. The election will be held next Sunday, and if George P. Gubbins is made President, as many members of the union predict, an appropriation is almost certain to be made. Gubbins is a stone mason, living at 497 South Wood street. He was a close friend of Latimer, was one of the pallbearers at his funeral, and it is said he is in favor of the union taking an active part in the prosecution. His candidacy is being actively pushed, and although there are at least a dozen candidates for the Presidency, which carries a good salary with it, he is said to be far in the lead. His supporters met at Bricklayers' Hall yesterday and discussed the prosecution of the Latimer case.

Views of Other Candidates.

William Stamm, whom Gubbins' friends are pushing for the financial secretaryship, and Robert Smith, candidate for Vice-President, are said to be of the same mind with him about the interest the Bricklayers' union has in the prosecution.

The union, having 3,700 members in good standing, is the wealthiest labor organization in the city, but its treasury is empty just now and some of the members say they have no reason to assume the burden of hunting Latimer's slayer and going into their pockets to prosecute him, when the police apparently are taking little interest in the case. The union will meet on Wednesday night and the question will probably come up, though the members are trying to keep it down until after the new officers are installed.

Attorney Cantwell said he had found several new witnesses of the shooting of Latimer and that the evidence was becoming more sensational. Scores of affidavits, he said, have been secured, but will not be presented at the Coroner's inquest.

Attorney Cantwell's Plans.

"We shall reserve our fight till later," Attorney Cantwell said. "We shall ask for an eliser for the State's Attorney and probably for other officials who will come into the trial. A warrant may be sworn out against Coroner Berz within a few days. There is no need of hurrying. We are collecting a great amount of evidence for the grand jury, and in such a case as this we have to proceed carefully. In a political trial of this sort the Attorney General ought to conduct the prosecution.

"New witnesses come to us and make affidavits almost every hour. Only a little while ago a man came to me and declared Coroner Berz had said in his hearing that he and his friends were there ready and looking for trouble."

"Butch" Smith and Frank Matucek, who gave themselves up to the police on Saturday, will be arraigned in police court today charged with rioting. A continuance will be taken till after the inquest.

Detective John Weisse was indignant at the report circulated by friends of Smith that Weisse and not Smith shot Policeman Mahoney. Weisse says although he stood between two fires he never lost his head for a moment and did not shoot his partner, Mahoney. Mahoney also says Weisse did not shoot him.

WATERMAN DISCUSSES OLD LAW

Meeting of the Anthropological Society Held Yesterday in Handel Hall.

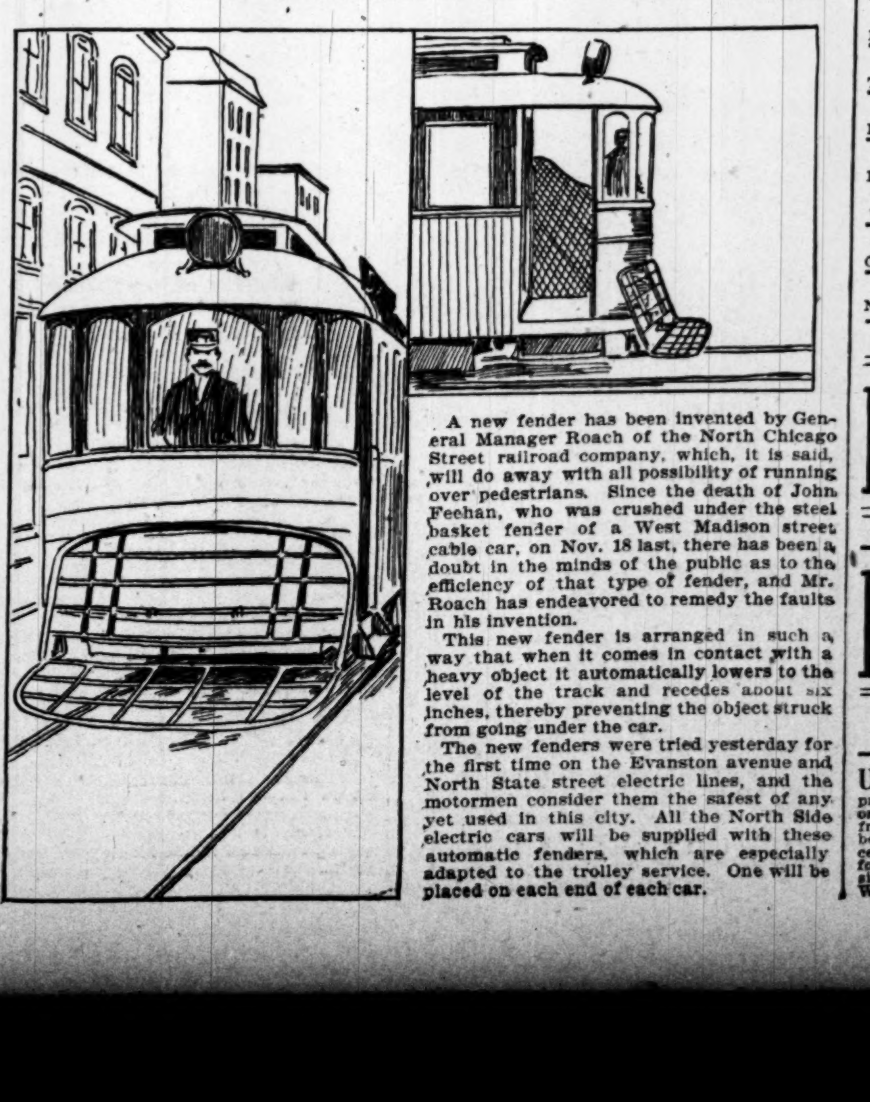
"The Growth and Development of Political Authority" was the subject discussed yesterday at the regular meeting of the Anthropological society in Handel Hall. The principal speaker was Judge A. N. Waterman, who opened his remarks with a review of the origin of jurisprudence and a history of Roman law. Thence he traced the development of political influence through the uncertain periods of intervening centuries to the present day. Judge Waterman was conservative in his utterances in connection with the conduct of affairs of the present day. President A. C. Holphide conducted the meeting, and the proceedings were recorded by Charles J. Lewis, Secretary.

Russia's New Canal.

Russia is going to abolish the difficulties of navigation at the mouth of the Volga by cutting a canal directly from the river to the Caspian Sea.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., opens today. For particulars address Plant System, 205 Clark street, Chicago.

NEW FENDERS ON NORTH SIDE ELECTRIC CARS.



A new fender has been invented by General Manager Roach of the North Chicago Street railroad company, which, it is said, will do away with all possibility of running over pedestrians. Since the death of John Feehan, who was crushed under the steel basket fender of a West Madison street cable car, on Nov. 18 last, there has been a doubt in the minds of the public as to the efficiency of that type of fender, and Mr. Roach has endeavored to remedy the faults in his invention.

This new fender is arranged in such a way that when it comes in contact with a heavy object it automatically lowers to the level of the track and recedes about six inches, thereby preventing the object struck from going under the car.

The new fenders were tried yesterday for the first time on the Evanston avenue and North State street electric lines, and the motormen consider them the safest of any yet used in this city. All the North Side electric cars will be supplied with these automatic fenders, which are especially adapted to the trolley service. One will be placed on each end of each car.

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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 1637 INDIANA-av., Chicago, Ill., November 3, 1898—Sealed proposals in triplicate for constructing eight miles or less of feeder of Illinois and Mississippi Canal, from Mile 9 to Mile 16, near Tampico, Ill., will be received here until 12 noon, central time, December 6, 1898, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application here or to Assistant Engineer L. L. Wheeler, Sterling, Ill. W. L. MARSHALL, Major Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR MESS TABLES AND STOOLS—Chief Quartermaster's Office, 415 Pullman Building, Chicago, Ill., November 28th, 1898.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., December 8th, 1898, for furnishing 200 Mess Tables and 2,500 Mess Stools, with privilege of one hundred per centum increase of each, if required. Full information may be obtained on application to this office. CHAS. D. PALMER, Capt. and Asst. Q. M., U. S. Vols., Acting Chief Quartermaster.

SALE OF PUBLIC ANIMALS—CHIEF QUARtermaster's office, No. 415 Pullman Bldg., Chicago, December 1, 1898.—There will be sold at public auction at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on Monday, December 12, 1898, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., under direction of Capt. Chas. D. Palmer, Asst. Qr. Mr., 37 condemned public horses. Information furnished on application here or to the Quartermaster at Fort Sheridan. J. G. C. LEE, Asst. Qr. Mr. General U. S. army.

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AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

OLD AND NEW POEMS BY MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE AND OTHERS.

Mrs. Howe's Volume Is Called "From Sunset Ridge," and It Is a Book to Be Treasured—Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol" Combines Strength with Degeneracy — Miss Higginson's "When the Birds Go North Again."

As long as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe prints "The Battle-Hymn of the Republic" as the first number in a collection of her poems she may be sure of its respectful and kindly reception by her countrymen, quite regardless of other considerations. The verses never become trite and have grown in favor with the thoughtful since their first publication in November, 1861; and they are quite as suitable for the last war as for the once preceding; yet they seem to be sung no longer, being rather read. This is a pity. Many of the other poems in "From Sunset Ridge: Poems Old and New" (Houghton-Mifflin) have the ring of the civil war in them, and many recall days which should not be forgotten, but which are nevertheless slipping away from the memory of a generation which knew them not.

Taken as a whole, the collection strengthens an impression made many years ago that Mrs. Howe is one woman who never speaks until she has something to say and has determined upon an appropriate way of saying it. Nor does she ever make the mistake of subordinating matter to manner. This would distinguish her verse among the newer poets of the day, who are quite as solicitous of the means of expression as of the end to be gained by their thought. If the verses of the venerable poet seem to abound overmuch in instruction and to pay little attention to form, it is rather because of the change in poetic style in later years. Sooner or later the style will change, for she has the right of the matter among the readers of serious verse, if not the lovers of poets' poetry. The book is one to be treasured.

◆

One of the books of the year is a curious return to an ancient literary method. The "Ballad of Reading Gaol" is a real ballad, in meter, structure, and matter. Its production by the author, who signs himself "C. 3. 3.," is due to a combination of circumstances which has hardly been equaled since Villon emerged from a medieval prison to write his "Grand Testament," as will be admitted when it is stated that the author is Oscar Wilde. Among the unhappy company behind the walls with him was one "C. T. W.," to whom the work is dedicated. He was, it appears, a trooper of the Royal Horse Guards, who had murdered his mistress while in liquor, an offense he expiated upon the gallows in that jail on July 7, 1896. To every one under sentence at the time in Reading the horror of the event was real. In the case of the poet, who was not a man of the criminal classes, and therefore had his sensibilities rather heightened than dulled by the imprisonment he was undergoing, this horror amounted to an obsession.

It has been pointed out that criminals in literature take one of two positions; they either glory in their shame or they take on a tone of deep contrition. Into the latter of these pitfalls Oscar Wilde has fallen. The protestations of his aggressively "innocent" prison mates have not harmed him, but the cant of the contrite heart obtrudes itself in several places. The verses begin with an account of the crime:

He did not wear his scarlet coat,
  For blood and wine are red,
And blood and wine were on his hands
  When they found him with the dead,
The poor dead woman whom he loved,
  And murdered in her bed.

He walked among the trial men
  In a suit of shabby gray;
A cricket cap was on his head,
  And his step seemed light and gay;
But I never saw a man who looked
  So wistfully at the day.

The last two lines here give the note, the insistent scale, in which the thought is worked out. The eager longing of the imprisoned for liberty dominates the verses. Linked with this is that other fundamental thought in human nature which lies back of the conception of purgatory—that sin leaves a mark indelible in this world. These two main motives appear in Villon, and in every product of the muse of criminals unless they are open pariahs, howling at society. It is curious to meet them here.

In addition to these, another curious bit of perversion appears. Not the decadence of the criminal in the customary sense of the word, but that grossness and twisted perception which gave Dr. Nordau data for his celebrated book appears in this:

Yet each man kills the thing he loves,
  By each let this be heard,
Some do it with a bitter look,
  Some with a flattering word,
The coward does it with a kiss,
  The brave man with a sword!

Space does not suffice for a complete summary of the poem. But its glimpse of the interior of the jail on the morning of execution, of the ghastly parade of the frightened prisoners afterward, with the newly made grave unmarked beside them, and the quicklime on the warders' shoes, and of the brand on every soul made an unwilling participant in the tragedy of the law, are told with a vigor and skill that are worthy of recollection.

◆

The first reflection of one who knows and admires the prose tales of Miss Ella Higginson will be to wonder over the absence of the flavor of the far Northwest from her collected poems. "When the Birds Go North Again" (Macmillan) contains seventy-seven poems, besides thirty-six sonnets. Everything Miss Higginson has done in prose, with a rare exception now and then, has been redolent of the spirit of New England as transplanted to the corner of the country in the vicinity of Puget Sound. There has been little hesitancy in calling her the recorder and discoverer of these kindly folk in the same sense that so many American women have caught and fixed local types in one part of the land and another; yet, when she turns to verse she takes for the poem to give title to her book such an opening stanza as this:

O, every year hath its winter,
  And every year hath its rain—
But a day is always coming
  When the birds go North again.

There is much better verse than that made to serve a less distinguished purpose, and there is much better in the book. Like all American versifiers, Miss Higginson is ethical—but she adds to it a quality which is almost doctrinal, certainly controversial. This is hardly poetry. Nature is abundantly glorified, and such lyrics as are due to this source are among the best in the book, but the insistent note of individuality struck and maintained in her prose is missing here. It is to be regretted.

Fresh Literary Notes.

A new publishing house has recently been organized in Boston under the name of Brown & Co. Its location is 378 Boylston street. As this young firm has both capital and enthusiasm, it promises to be heard from in the near future. Its President is John Howard Brown.

A fact not generally known is that Sir Edward W. Hamilton, the author of the monograph on Mr. Gladstone, just published, was the great Englishman's private secretary for a number of years, and thus had exceptional opportunities for studying Mr. Gladstone's personality and for observing his methods of work.

J. M. Barrie has now written more than half of the sequel to "Sentimental Tommy." The provisional title is "The Celebrated Tommy," but this may be changed. Mr. Barrie will not be able to finish the work in time for its appearance in Scribner's Magazine next year, but he hopes to have it ready for that periodical in 1900.

La Comtesse Loveau de Chavanne modestly admits that her forthcoming book, "Ouirda," will attract about as much attention as "Trilby." It is to reveal life in the Faubourg St. Germain, with its Comtes and Comtesses. The author, with her sister, Mrs. A. Miner Griswold, whose husband was the Texas Siftings "Fat Contributor," is at present visiting Chicago.

In Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for December Edward Atkinson points out the inaccuracy of Sir William Crookes' conclusions regarding American wheat, and shows the enormous potential of the United States as a wheat producer. Professor William Z. Ripley has a supplementary chapter in his series on "The Racial Geography of Europe," which discusses the Jews. "The Playgrounds of Rural and Suburban Schools" is the title of a thoughtful essay by Isabella G. Oakley. She calls attention to the great importance in the educational system of the playground, and criticises the careless way in which it is usually arranged for.

The Bookman records a smart reply of a Scotch student to his professor. As a rule the professor has the better of it, but in this case the tables were turned. An enthusiastic professor had been advocating the advantages of athletic exercise. "The Roman youths," he cried, "used to swim three times across the Tiber before breakfast." The Scotch student smiled, at which the irate professor exclaimed, "Mr. McAllister, why do you smile? We shall be glad to share your amusement." The canny Scot replied: "I was just thinking, sir, that the Roman youths must have left their clothes on the wrong bank at the end of their swim!"

The Macmillan company will publish in a few weeks "The Autobiography of a Veteran," by General Enrico della Rocca, translated by Mrs. Janet Ross. This work is a contribution to contemporary history. The subject of the memoir, who was born in 1807, was over 90 years old when he died. The book is said to contain a curious account of life in Piedmont in the early part of the century, and much personal matter about Louis Napoleon, Cavour, Garibaldi, and the Savoy Princes.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Alike and Yet Unlike.

HELEN BROWN was returning home after a busy day spent among her pupils at the conservatory when her attention was suddenly attracted by hearing her name spoken. She stopped quickly and in the dim light saw her betrothed husband (?) Bert Dunham, standing in conversation with another gentleman.

"Allow me to congratulate you upon your engagement to Miss Brown, Bert," the stranger was saying. "I wish you every happiness, old fellow."

"My engagement to Miss Brown! Why, you are mistaken, Fred. I am not engaged to that young lady."

"Not in love with Helen Brown!" exclaimed the gentleman called "Fred," in evident surprise.

"Why, no, indeed," said Bert. "Fact is, I am engaged to Miss Lewiston over in Brooklyn."

"A mistake on my part, then. Pardon me. Ah, there's my car. Good-night." And "Fred" jumped on the car.

Helen leaned wearily against the side of the building near which she was standing.

"What could it all mean? Engaged to Miss Lewiston of Brooklyn! And he does not love me. Yes, he had said he did not love her."

Sick at heart, pained and grieved, Helen at last reached her home. With the usual loving kiss her mother met her at the door, and, noticing her pale, weary face, drew her into the cozy parlor. "My child, what is troubling you?" she said. "Tell me, dear."

"I will tell you tomorrow, mother mine," Helen replied, kissing her mother tenderly, and adding to herself, "when I will be better able to bear the pain."

In the meantime she must release Bert from his engagement to her. The sooner the better. She would send a note right away. That would be best.

While sitting thinking how best to frame the short note she would send, the bell rang, and her mother's old friend, Mrs. Rice, came in to pass a few pleasant hours. The note must be postponed and Helen must help entertain her mother's friend. With a sigh she put her writing materials aside and placed Mrs. Rice in a comfortable chair.

"You look pale tonight, Helen," Mrs. Rice said, after a short while; "but I suppose it is due to your work, dear. It must be tiresome to teach so many children day after day to play correctly. But your mother tells me you are to be married in a short time now to Mr. Dunham, and then you will get a rest. He is a fine young man, Helen. Noble and honorable, and in every way a trustworthy man."

All this wrung poor Helen's heart, and she sat in silence, scarcely able to restrain her tears.

After awhile Mrs. Rice went on: "I have known Bert Dunham from a little child, and there never was a better man in the town of A——. He and his cousin, Bert Harwood, were brought up side by side. In appearance they were always alike, as two peas in a pod, but in disposition and character there were never two people more unlike. By the way, I hear that Bert Harwood is back from New York these last few days, but is to return soon to be married to some wealthy young lady in Brooklyn. I hope she will make a man of him, and——"

But all the rest of the conversation was a blank to Helen. In an instant she saw it all. She had taken Bert Harwood for her own, dear Bert. Yes, she remembered how much they resembled one another when she saw Mr. Harwood two years ago, and how every one remarked the resemblance. Therefore, naturally enough, not knowing he was in town, and hearing the other gentleman call him "Bert," she thought, of course, it could be none other than her own betrothed.

How happy she was that the note had not been written and sent. And how much trouble had been undoubtedly avoided by Mrs. Rice's timely arrival.

Helen told it all to Bert, and long after she was Mrs. Dunham he would tease her about the note that "was never sent."—Boston Post.

CALENDAR OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Events in Prospect This Week—Lectures and Discussions—Business and Social Meetings.

The calendar of women's club events for the week is as follows:

Today—Niké club, lecture on "Norwegian Art" by Miss Carrie Wright; meeting of the Young Fortnightly club; meeting of the Mary A. Logan Republican club; Bible lecture by Dr. Emil G. Hirsch before the Council of Jewish Women; board meeting of the Chicago Culture club; paper on "English Life" before the Hyde Park Travel class by Mrs. J. S. Rogers; meeting of the White City club at the Leland Hotel; meeting of the Oakland club, discussion of Walter Scott; meeting of the Woman's club of Irving Park, discussion of Old Italian Masters; meeting of the Irving Park Sorosis; lecture by Mrs. Walter A. Daniels on the "Marble Faun" before the North End club; lecture before the Englewood Woman's club by Eleanor J. Bingham; meeting of the psychology class of the Chicago Woman's club.

Tomorrow—Meeting of the Longwood Round Table, subject for discussion: "Suggestions for Christmas"; soirée of the Club Français, subject of conference: Cyrano de Bergerac"; meeting of the Chicago Literary Score; meeting of the Rogers Park Woman's club; meeting of the home section of the Woodlawn Woman's club; Guests' day at Social Economics club, subject for discussion: "The United States Government in Domestic and Foreign Affairs"; essayist, Seymour Steadman; annual art reception of the Chicago Ceramic association.

Wednesday—Chicago Woman's club, literary meeting, topic: "William Morris the Craftsman"; essayists, Mrs. W. Franklin Coleman, John Vance Cheney, Henry D. Lloyd, Charles Francis Brown; business meeting of the education department, business meeting of the home department, club course, "Modern Prophets," Membership committee meeting; meeting of the Every Wednesday club; meeting of the Mathesis club; paper before the Hull House Woman's club by Mrs. Mary H. Ford; meeting of the alumnæ of the Chicago Froebel association; military drill by the America W. R. C. in Drill hall, Masonic Temple.

Friday—Lecture by Dr. H. D. McIlrath at Central Music Hall in charge of the Ladies' Union Aid society of the Foundlings' Home; special day at the Arché club.

Saturday—Lecture at the Chicago Woman's club by Mme. de Kerstrat on "Cyrano de Bergerac"; meeting of the department of music of the Matheon club; meeting of the Political Equality league, discussion on "The Laws of the Fireside"; meeting of the Chicago Kindergarten club; studio tea by Miss Anna Morgan.

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EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Calendar of the Week's Gayeties—Receptions, Teas, and "At Homes"—Weddings.

The calendar of society events for the week is as follows:

Today—Mrs. S. E. Barrett, 109 Lake Shore drive, a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Alice Barrett. In the evening a dance for young people. Mrs. C. W. Pardridge, Princess Nicholas Engalitchcheff, and Miss Pardridge, a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock at 3200 Michigan avenue. Mrs. C. H. Kirkman, 14 Bellevue place, a tea for Mrs. William T. Hall. Mrs. Ralph M. Shaw, 2723 Prairie avenue, a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock for her sister, Mrs. William Vandoren Wright.

Tomorrow—Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, 2709 Prairie avenue, a reception to introduce their niece, Miss Kate Lancaster. Mrs. James B. Forgan, 2 Ritchie place, a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock to present her daughter, Miss Forgan. Mrs. O. B. Phelps and Miss Lucy Gordon Stiles, 2835 Michigan boulevard, a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. W. B. Martin, 5200 Kimbark avenue, a tea for Miss Annabel Dixon. Mrs. A. P. Richardson, 47 Bellevue place, a luncheon. A musical reception at the residence of Mrs. William Wallace Dresden, 521 West Adams street, for the benefit of the workroom of the West End Woman's club.

Wednesday—A bazaar and cake sale at the residence of Mrs. Joseph Winterbotham, 15 Walton place. Miss Cunningham, 4707 Vincennes, avenue, a tea.

Thursday—Mr. George R. Peck and the Misses Peck, a reception at the Virginia from 4 to 7 o'clock to introduce Miss Ethel Peck. Mrs. John Lewis Cochran, 591 North State street, a reception. Mrs. Horace M. Martin, 20 Ritchie place, a tea. Mrs. L. H. Harland and Mrs. L. A. Calkins, 529 Belden avenue, an "at home." Professor Wisner, a French lecture at 11:30 a. m. at the residence of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, 344 Erie street. Mrs. Henry Howard Meriam, the second of three afternoons with "Madonnas" at the residence of Mrs. William Waller, 40 Banks street. Mrs. S. T. Forsman and Mrs. Edmund L. Mansure, a reception at the Kenwood club from 2 to 5 o'clock. Wedding of Miss Minnie Belle Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Adelbert Smith, to Mr. Bruce Verne Crandall at 7:30 o'clock at the house of the bride's parents, 3258 Rhodes avenue. Wedding of Miss Nettie Thurber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Thurber, to Mr. Frederick Steven Thatcher of River Forest at the residence of the bride's parents, 528 Washington boulevard.

Saturday—Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick and the Misses McCormick, 124 Rush street, a reception from 4 to 7 o'clock to introduce Miss Phebe Lord McCormick. Mrs. George S. Payson, 88 Astor street, a reception from 5 to 7 o'clock to present her niece, Miss Julia Moss of Lake Forest. Mrs. George W. Ristine, 3335 South Park avenue, a reception from 3 to 6 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Coffin, 380 Ontario street, a reception in the evening to celebrate their silver wedding anniversary. Opening of the Skaters' club, Pine and Superior streets.

Dr. Roberts to Lecture in Oak Park.

Dr. Thomas E. Roberts, assistant surgeon of the First Illinois Regiment, will lecture in Oak Park this evening on his experiences in the late war. The lecture, which is for the benefit of the Scoville Institute Library, will be illustrated by photographs of scenes in Cuba.

Dr. William A. Quayle to Lecture.

The Rev. Dr. William A. Quayle of Indianapolis will lecture at Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church this evening on "Hall Caine and His Island." Tomorrow night he will lecture on "Shakspeare's Women" at the South Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANAKESIS cures PILES, nothing else. Sample free. Address ANAKESIS, New York.

MRS. SANDERSON, OF GROUND GLASS FAME.

Charged at Battle Creek, Mich., with poisoning her aged husband by feeding him on ground glass.

WORK OF TITLED WOMAN.

COUNTESS SCHIMMELMANN SPEAKS IN GERMAN AT YONDORF HALL.

First of a Series of Ten Public Meetings to Be Held There on Successive Sundays—Her Intention Is to Alleviate the Sufferings of the Poor by Practical Aid—Her Remarks Are Criticised by a Man in the Audience.

Countess Schimmelmann held her first public meeting in Chicago yesterday afternoon at Yondorf Hall, North avenue and Halsted street, the first of a series of ten which will be held in the same place on successive Sunday afternoons. It is the Countess' intention to centralize her work among the Germans of that neighborhood.

The Countess spoke in German. She came on the platform unattended, dressed in a handsome black satin gown. Her remarks were frequently applauded. She referred to her long journey to reach Chicago and of the pleasure which this first public meeting gave her. When she spoke of the laboring classes she said she did not speak from personal experience, for in the life in which she had been reared there had been no want, and until she had renounced that life and gone down among the poor and suffering she had never realized how hard and bitter their lot was. She said the poor so frequently blamed the rich for want of feeling. The rich do feel for the poor, she said, but they do not realize the conditions of their life. She said she believed a man should be clothed and fed as well as preached at. Once on a mission of mercy she offered a man a tract.

"Thank you, madam," the man said, "but I would rather have a beefsteak," and investigation proved he needed the beefsteak rather than the tract.

When the Countess had finished speaking a man came forward to the platform from the audience and objected to her reference to God as the workingman's friend.

"How is it," he said, "if there is a God such as you believe in that there are millions who hunger?"

"These come first," the Countess answered, "from a false church which has forms but not life, and, second, because the hungry ones do not turn to God, but to themselves for help."

The man responded that the enemies of the poor were "an oppressing state, a false church, and an oppressing money bag."

"Will you tell me," the Countess quietly asked, "what an oppressing State, a false church, and an oppressing money bag have to do with Almighty God? I don't believe these are his pets at all."

Countess Schimmelmann will speak this evening at New England Congregational Church and on Thursday evening at Millers' Hall on the West Side. She is arranging to hold a Christmas celebration at Yondorf Hall for the poor of the neighborhood. The yacht Duen, which is moored at North avenue bridge, is being fitted up as a free soup kitchen.

ELKS REMEMBER THEIR DEAD.

Chicago Lodge No. 4 Holds Its Memorial Day Services in the Masonic Temple.

Under the motto, "Say not good night, but in some fairer clime bid me good morning," Chicago Lodge No. 4 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks yesterday conducted its annual memorial day services in remembrance of deceased members in its lodge room in the Masonic Temple. Though Chicago lodge, which numbers some 400 members, has lost no brothers since the memorial service of a year ago, the solemn ritual and tender words were pronounced in memory of the honored dead of former years.

The rooms was decorated with palms and chrysanthemums. The curtains were drawn and the electric lights shed a mellow light on the interesting ceremony. Many members of the order, with their wives, and invited guests were present.

When the audience had been seated around the hall the Elks marched up the aisle in pairs and took positions before chairs. Exalted Ruler D. J. Hogan sounded the gavel and all took seats. The program opened with a voluntary by John T. Geltmacher, followed by an introductory by the Exalted Ruler and a selection by the Lexington Quartet. The "Sign of Grief" ritual was then gone through with.

The eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Henry G. Perry. W. A. Hutchings acted as chaplain, and J. R. Weddell recited "Thanatopsis." Among the officers who took part were: A. R. De Costa, Esteemed Leading Knight; John S. Reynolds, Esteemed Loyal Knight; W. H. Crane, Esteemed Lecturing Knight; B. R. Hall, Past Distruct Deputy, and L. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

Memorial services were held in every lodge of Elks in the country yesterday.

REVOLUTION SOCIETY MEETS.

Annual Election at the Chicago Athletic Club—Foster Considers Flag Legislation Unnecessary.

The Illinois Society of the Sons of the American revolution held its annual meeting Saturday evening at the Chicago Athletic club. The meeting was in the nature of an informal luncheon and smoker. The Committee on Nominations presented the following ticket, which was elected unanimously:

President—I. S. Blackwelder.
First Vice President—James H. Gilbert.
Second Vice President—Albert E. Snow.
Secretary—John D. Vandercook.
Treasurer—Fletcher B. Gibbs.
Chaplain—The Rt. Rev. Charles E. Cheney, D.D.

Volney W. Foster sent a telegram asking the society not to indorse the flag movement advocated by C. K. Miller. Mr. Foster thought the flag was capable of taking care of itself, and that legislation was not needed to prevent it from being trailed in the mire.

Austria's Contribution to Its Army.

Every other Austrian household and every third Italian family contributes one member to the national army.

Nothing is left to chance in "Ivory" soap. It is a scientific result from best material.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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Queen Victoria finds herself at the present moment in a rather difficult predicament. The time has come for her to decide where she will spend her annual spring-time holiday on the continent, as it is necessary to make preparations a long time in advance owing to the vast extent of the accommodations which she requires for herself and for her suite.

She would have liked to have spent the spring, as usual, at Nice. But the strained condition of the relations between England and France just now render this difficult. However desirous the governments in Paris and in London may be to maintain peace, there is no doubt that war between the two countries may be precipitated at any moment through a sudden and sanguinary encounter between the French and English authorities in Africa, in China, in Newfoundland, or anywhere else where the two nations find themselves in opposition to one another.

An encounter of this kind would, owing to public opinion on both sides of the channel, almost certainly result in an immediate outbreak of war, and were this to occur while Queen Victoria was staying at Cimiez, it would be inconvenient, to say the least, as she might be called upon to affix her signature to a proclamation of war against France, actually dating it from a point on French soil. Moreover, she is too old and frail to be able to move about rapidly, or to leave Cimiez at a moment's notice, as might become necessary in the event of war.

Then, too, while some of the French newspapers, such as the Figaro, insist with old-time Gallic courtesy that French politics is entirely distinct from French hospitality, and that "Her Most Gracious Majesty" will always be a welcome guest in France and surrounded with the homage and with the veneration which she so justly deserved, there are other organs of the French press equally influential which express the hope that the Queen will not be guilty of such a breach of tact as to take up her residence in France and to exact French hospitality at the time when her government is assailing France and endeavoring to subject the latter to humiliation in every portion of the world.

On the other hand, Queen Victoria appreciates the fact that if she does not take up her residence in the south of France as usual next spring and proceeds to Florence instead of to Cimiez it will give rise to all kinds of interpretations. Indeed, it will be construed as an indication that she considers war as likely to break out between the two countries. In fact her avoidance of Cimiez will, as the matter stands now, considerably add to the difficulty of maintaining peace between England and France.

The French, in one word, will feel themselves grievously slighted if the Queen goes to Florence, and yet it does certainly seem incongruous for the Queen and Lord Salisbury, who invariably accompanies her to Nice, to be taking counsel together while the guests of France as to the best means of combating French interests in China and elsewhere.

◆

Count Seefried, who some years ago eloped with the Emperor of Austria's granddaughter, Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, being privately married at Genoa a week after their flight from Munich, has just retired from the Austrian army, to which he was transferred by the Emperor after being deprived of his commission as a Bavarian officer by the Regent of Bavaria.

The Emperor has at length succeeded in securing the young Count's pardon from the reigning family of Bavaria, and although the Count will not be restored to the Bavarian army, yet he will be allowed to take up his residence with his royal consort on his ancestral estate at Buddenheim.

◆

Young Lord Delamere apparently shares the strange fate of those who, after passing through the most blood-curdling dangers in the wilds of Africa and of Asia without sustaining injury, even to a hair of their head, meet with disasters the moment that they return to civilization.

Three years ago he had hardly reached home, after a lion and elephant hunting expedition lasting over twenty months in the totally uunexplored portions of Somaliland, which is regarded as the most dangerous portion of the dark continent to white people, than he came a terrible cropper while hunting in the neighborhood of his country seat at Vale Royal. His spine was so badly injured that it was feared at one moment that he would be a cripple for life.

But before many months were past he had recovered sufficiently to start off on another big game expedition in Africa. This time he crossed the entire continent from east to west, remaining absent so long that at one time the gravest fears were entertained for his safety. Three days after his return home he went out hunting, and was thrown with his horse at precisely the same spot where he had met with his previous accident. Once again he is confined to his bed with an injured spine, and concussion of the brain, and great anxiety is felt by his relatives concerning the chances of his recovery.

It may be remembered that Emin Pasha passed unhurt through every kind of danger in Africa, only to tumble out of a first-story window, and to break his neck at the close of a banquet in his honor given to him on his return to civilization.

In the same way Speke, who achieved such fame in connection with his discovery of the sources of the Nile, was killed through an accidental explosion of his gun while rabbit shooting after his return to England.

Analogous thereto was the end of Captain Cameron of the navy, who was one of the first to cross Africa from east to west, and at least a dozen other instances of the same kind could be mentioned.

◆

Leopold Rothschild, brother of Lord Rothschild, and the sporting member of the great Hebrew banking family in England, has recently engaged the services of a second tutor for his two boys, whose duties are of a rather unusual nature. The boys have already one tutor, who has charge of their instruction. The new tutor, a Mr. Tarver by name, who was educated at Eton, and is an Oxford graduate, has been engaged at a salary of $3,000 a year, and everything found, to take charge of the lads during all the time that they are not engaged in studies.

He is styled their tutor in athletics, and his duties consist in teaching them to ride, drive, play the various games, such as football, cricket, tennis, golf, etc., and also to train them in gymnastics, running, jumping, and swimming. He has already started in by teaching them the game of hare and hounds, and may be seen with his two young charges, clad like himself in flannels and sweaters, sprinting across fields, leaping ditches, and clambering over hedges in most approved style.

It need scarcely be added that Mr. Tarver is a man of birth and breeding, and that he is treated as such by his employer. But his engagement is certainly a rather startling innovation in the methods of instruction of the young.

◆

Apropos of the Rothschilds, I hear again bitter complaints of the imperious, autocratic, and discourteous ways of Lord Rothschild in connection with his management of the hunt at Leighton Buzzard. True, Lord Rothschild defrays the cost of the entire pack. But he seems to consider that this gives him the right not only to alter the hours of the meets at the last moment without notifying any of the hunting people who take part in the following of the fox, but likewise to apostrophize people and to bully them with even more vigor and violence of language than Lord Lonsdale when he was Master of the Quorn.

SAYED MEHREM AND HIS CHICAGO GIRL BRIDE.

A unique ceremony was performed at 1425 Michigan avenue on Wednesday afternoon when the Rev. G. K. Flack, pastor of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, married Sayed Mehrem, an Egyptian, and Miss Fannie Jackson of Chicago. This is the first case on record of a wedding between a Chicagoan and an Egyptian, and is indirectly the result of the World's Fair, which brought Mr. Mehrem to this city for the purpose of studying the English language.

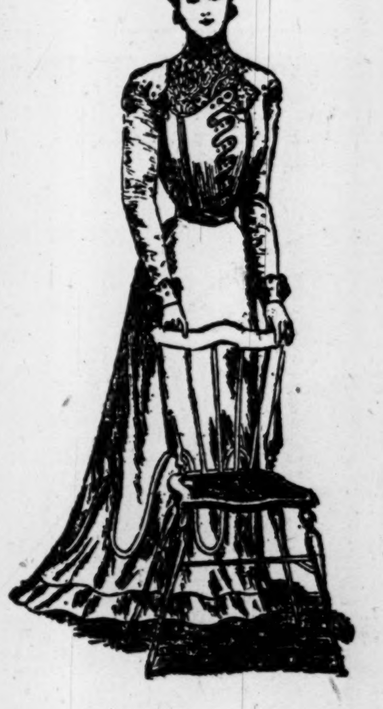
The young man, who is 26 years old, is at present employed at card writing in a downtown department store. In his native country he held a position in government circles as a translator.

Before settling down in Chicago he visited the mid-winter exposition in California. Though he clings to the Oriental garb he has sworn allegiance to America, and will soon become a naturalized citizen.

His bride is a milliner, and the two will continue to live at 1425 Michigan avenue, where they were boarding when they became engaged.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The engraving represents a pink cloth dress by Paquin. The skirt is made with two flounces and trimmed with rounded indentations. The fastening down the front of the corsage is ornamented with strass and jet buttons. The yoke is of Venice guipure over white satin.—New York Herald.



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Genuine Black Marten Storm Collars	$14.50	Hudson Bay Sable Storm Collars	$45.00
Genuine Otter Storm Collars, 8 Genuine Stone Marten Tails	$30.00	Genuine Chinchilla Storm Collars	$47.50
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PACIFIC OCEAN PATH TO TRADE.

Proposal to Shorten Route of Commerce from Oriental Countries.

NEED MERCHANT FLEET.

British and Japanese Vessels Now Monopolize the Entire Traffic.

CAPACITY OF BOATS TAXED.

To divert to Pacific ports, from its present roundabout course through London and New York, the growing commerce between the United States and Ceylon, Burmah, India, China, Japan, and the Philippines, and to form as a means to this end a great international trading company which shall build and operate on the Pacific Ocean a fleet of merchant vessels, bringing the products of the Orient to the western gate of the United States, is the project to which Vincent L. Tissera, a Cingalese-American resident of Chicago, is now devoting much of his time and energy, and with hope of success. Mr. Tissera believes that the realization of this project would mean the addition of millions annually to the volume of trade in Chicago, and that the venture is one in which American capital will embark readily when the advantages to be attained are fully understood and appreciated.

Mr. Tissera, a native of Ceylon, was sent to this country in charge of an agricultural exhibit arranged by the British government of Ceylon for the World's Fair. Since the close of the Fair he has been in business in Chicago as a tea importer, and his experience has opened his eyes to the possibilities of an increased trade between this country and those in that quarter of the globe in which he was born.

The growing interest in the subject of national expansion which has followed the Spanish-American war Mr. Tissera looks upon as a condition favorable to the furtherance of a project he has had in mind since coming to America, and within the last few weeks he has taken steps to interest capitalists and railroad magnates, East and West and in Chicago, in the plan. His argument is that by the creation of a merchant marine on the Pacific Ocean between 2,000 and 3,000 miles can be cut off from the distance traveled to carry the products of the Oriental countries to the American market, and that the stimulus given the import trade would result in a greater export trade to those countries which offer a vast field for the disposal of America's surplus products.

Heavy Traffic on the Pacific.

"I had an experience a short time ago," said Mr. Tissera, "which illustrates how American commerce is hampered. I wanted to ship only a single ton of goods to Ceylon. There are two lines of merchant vessels connecting on the Pacific coast with the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads. One of these is owned by British capitalists, the other by Japanese. I found the entire carrying capacity of the fleets of those two lines was booked ahead for seven months.

"Ceylon, Burmah, and India produce many articles that this country uses in large and increasing quantities. Chief among these are tea, coffee, spices, ebony, plumbago, and cocoanut oil, the last two being used in large quantities in the production of lead pencils and soap. In return those countries buy a great deal of American flour, pig lead, fish, and lumber, and the number of products they would take if properly advertised and introduced is practically illimitable.

"For the Pacific trade ships owned by American capital are needed, and it would be necessary that they be subsidized if they are to compete with foreign boats that are subsidized. This nation could make no better investment than to aid in the development of a merchant marine to carry its products to markets that would afford an outlet for all its surplus, and thus increase its industrial prosperity at home. It would not be necessary to give any large subsidy for a long period of time. Once the vessel-owners had established lines of reciprocal trade between this and the Oriental countries the business would almost or quite take care of itself.

International Banking System.

"A proper international banking system," continued Mr. Tissera, "is also needed to facilitate the development of America's international commerce. Why should London be the clearing-house for American foreign trade? Through that avenue the foreign competitors of this country become acquainted with our trade secrets, know the prices for which we sell various commodities, and to whom we sell them. These secrets should be guarded. The United States, the greatest producing nation in the world, should be the clearing-house for the world.

"I believe the United States should retain the Philippines. Give the Filipinos your public school system, your civil institutions, and the example of your industrial progress, and this will soon make them capable of self-government."

Concerning the immediate effect upon Chicago's commercial interests of the realization of his plan for transpacific trade, Mr. Tissera pointed out the importance of this city as a manufacturing center, its proximity to the coal and iron fields, and the possibility of producing here, as is already done, all kinds of iron and steel wares. These, with mechanical implements of all kinds, he said, would constitute a large factor in the export trade that will be developed with the Oriental nations. Sewing machines, bicycles, and watches would find a large market, while condensed milk and cream, jams and jellies, fish of all kinds, shoes and leather goods, and an infinite variety of food products would be sold there in large quantities, provided a little enterprise be shown in introducing the goods.

"The growing tea trade of Ceylon, demanding large quantities of pig lead for lead foil," said Mr. Tissera, "makes the field for that product particularly promising. But it would be impossible to enumerate the articles which America produces which can be sold in large quantities and with great profit to those countries."

LAKE MARINE NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Arrived—Chili.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Lindsay, Peck.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Colin Campbell.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—St. Andrew, Frost.

TOLEDO, O. — Arrived — Livingstone, Owen, Sicken, McVea, Spademan.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Departed—Covell, Wente, Manistee; Desmond, Chicago.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Merrimac, Manhattan, Gilchrist, Berlin, Chicago.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Departed — Fedora, Buffalo, grain; Alaska, Buffalo, flour; Hundred Thirty, Two Harbors, light.

DETOUR, Mich.—Up—Penobscot, 7:40 a. m.; Black, 10:40; Bangor, 3:10 p. m. Down—Griffin, 9:30 a. m.; Algonquin, 9:40; North Star, 11:10; Pratt, noon; Northern Wave, 12:30 p. m.; Niagara [steel]. Wind northwest, fresh, cloudy.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich. — Up — Roman, 3:30 a. m.; Merida, 8:30; Neshoto, 10:20; Starrucca, 1:20 p. m. Down—Rome, 11:50 last night; Lindsay, 8 a. m.; Pridgeon, 7:30; Phenix, 8:30; Ralph, Harold, 10:30; Mark Hopkins, 12:40 p. m.; Sachem, 2:30; Vanderbilt, 2:30; Briton, 3:40. Wind north, fresh; cloudy; freezing.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Northern Queen, 10:20 a. m.; Penobscot, 12:30 p. m.; Black, 4. Down—Algonquin, 9:40 last night; Griffin, 4:30 a. m.; Pratt, 5; Northern Wave, 8:30; Niagara [steel], 9; Nicaragua, Paisley, 11:30; Mariposa, Martha, 2 p. m.; Business, 3; City Cleveland, Adriatic, 5.

Up—Bangor, 8:30. Down—City of Genoa, 9:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Ida, Marinette; Penobscot, Manistee; York State, G. C. Markham, B. Barnes, City of Chicago, Escanaba; D. R. Martin, J. B. Wilbor, H. L. Worthington, Cedar River; E. Buckley, Ludington; E. M. Stanton, Menominee. Coal—K. M. Forbes, M. E. McLachlan, Moravia, J. W. Moore, G. F. Williams, Buffalo; Black Rock, Erie. Mdse.—Chicago, Russia, Buffalo. Potatoes—Lottie May, Montague. Light—Niko, South Chicago. Cleared—Mdse.—Syracuse, H. J. Jewett, Rochester, Buffalo. Grain—T. Maytham, Buffalo. Light—Havana, Milwaukee. Lumber—L. L. Worthington, Sturgeon Bay.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE JOINT AGENT OF WESTERN ROADS AT OMAHA.

It Shows 128,441 Tickets Were Handled During the Exposition, at the Close of Which 753 Remained on Hand, Representing a Direct Gain of $12,611 for the Transportation Lines—Suit for Accounting Against A. C. Frost & Co. of Chicago Begun.

The report of the joint agent of the Western roads at Omaha shows that 128,441 tickets were handled during the exposition, and at its close 753 tickets remained on hand, which, figured at tariff rates from Omaha to destination for one way passage, amounted to $12,611. This amount is said to be a direct gain to the roads. The receipts of the agency were $5,320 and the expenses of maintenance $5,105.

Louisville, Ky., came to the front a day or two ago with a large car of corn, claiming the "broom." Car No. 80,839 of the Pennsylvania road, containing 87,090 pounds of corn, equal to 1,555 bushels, was unloaded there. Chicago beats that every day. At Counselman's elevator at South Chicago on Dec. 1 two cars were loaded with corn destined to Baltimore over the Pennsylvania, each of which contained 88,000 pounds, equal to 1,571 bushels and 24 pounds.

H. F. Brigham, assistant traffic manager of Armour & Co., has been appointed traffic manager of the A. Booth company and the United States and Dominion Transportation company. He assumes his new position on Jan. 1, 1899.

Contractor Harry E. Drew of Indianapolis, Ind., and the Chicago, Indiana and Eastern railway company have begun an action in the Circuit Court to compel an accounting from A. C. Frost. The bill sets up that Drew agreed to lay the tracks of the road from Muncie to Converse, Ind., at the rate of $15,000 a mile, for which he was to receive first mortgage bonds of the corporation. After eleven miles of the track had been laid and payment received, it is alleged Drew found he would need more capital, and he applied to the investment firm of A. C. Frost & Co. of Chicago. A loan of $42,500 was negotiated on April 5, 1898, and a note for the full amount made out, secured by first mortgage bonds to the amount of $125,000 and an order on the Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago for $165,000 in other bonds of the road. It is now declared that Mr. Frost has paid but $38,800 of the $42,500, and has further violated the contract by the transfer of the bonds which were placed with him for security.

Will Be Run by the Panhandle.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—There is a report that the Terre Haute and Logansport road, known as the Michigan division of the Vandalia, will be operated by the Pan-Handle officials at Logansport. The property was sold by the United States Court a few days ago to Joseph Brooks, one of the Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania company. The change in management and the use of the Pan-Handle depots at Logansport would be in the line of economy.

WILL HUNT MOUNTAIN LIONS BY WHOLESALE IN COLORADO CANONS.

Western Slope Club Gathering Near Debeque to Have a Grand Drive—Huntsmen from All Over the West to Take Part in Three Days' Sport.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Glenwood Springs, Colo., Dec. 3.—A mountain lion hunt on the largest scale that has ever been had in the two States of Colorado and Utah will be held seventy miles west of here next week.

It will begin on Thursday and last for three days. It will be the first annual hunt of the Western Slope Hunting association.

The place selected for the sport is but fifty miles from the western line of Colorado, as the railroad goes. The most expert hunters from both Colorado and Utah will take part.

Special cars will bring hunters and marksmen from Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake, and Ogden. These will be sidetracked at the hamlet called Debeque, which will be the nearest railroad point to the hunting grounds.

The mountain lion of Colorado has been accustomed to hunt for deer and elk, but as this kind of game is growing more scarce each year the lion has gone into the cattle killing line, and finds this game so much easier that it has become a serious menace to the rancher and cattleman of the mountain ranges.

The lion of this section seldom weighs over two hundred pounds.

The scene of the hunt will be what is termed here a mesa, being a scope of country that is fairly level at the high tops and something over one hundred miles in circumference. Within this mesa are numerous long cañons and gulches, varying in depth from 100 to 1,000 feet, and all narrow.

Along these gulches are the lairs of the lions and through them pass the deer, elk, or cattle.

On Monday the trappers and professional hunters for miles each way from this mesa will start out with packs of dogs, and as far as possible hunt the lions into the range to be covered by the three days' shooting.

The hunters will be divided under nine Captains, who will so direct the forces that at the windup each squad will have for its center one of the larger cañons, and it is here that the lion slaughter will occur.

Many other varieties of game will be caught in this elaborate trap, such as bobcats, lynx, coyotes, and bears. These will furnish sport for those who do not care to enter far into the cañons, where the lion will surely retreat for his last stand.

Nearly all of the older hunters will travel on foot, many using snowshoes.

On Saturday the festivities will close at Debeque with a grand barbecue and various kinds of shooting matches, with rifles and revolvers, will be had for large prizes.

The association giving the hunt is composed of some of the best known men of the two States. It is the first of the kind to be organized.

Briefly, its objects are: The preservation of harmless game, the enactment of a satisfactory game law, the enforcement of the State game law, the extermination of animals destructive to game and live stock, and an annual round up of this class of carnivorous animals. P. Randolph Morris, whose home is in New York, is President of the club, and his present address is Parachute, Colo.

SUICIDE STILL UNIDENTIFIED.

No One Recognizes the Woman Who Threw Herself in Front of a Train on Friday.

The body of the woman who threw herself in front of a train on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad at Diller street on Friday night is still unidentified. Many persons called at the undertaking establishment in West Lake street yesterday and looked at the body, but none could recognize it. The Coroner's physician today will hold a post-mortem examination to determine whether the woman swallowed carbolic acid before she threw herself in front of the train. A bottle half full of the poison was found in one of the pockets of her dress.

ENGINEER KILLED AT POST

Derby Davis Dead at Throttle, Machines Running and Wrecking Themselves at Hillsboro Mine.

Hillsboro, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Derby Davis, night engineer of the Hillsboro Coal company mine here, was killed about 11 o'clock last night. Many circumstances indicate that he was murdered, but this is still uncertain. The throttles were found wide open, and the engine and hoisting apparatus were wrecked. The Coroner's jury is making an investigation. The mine is equipped with machines, and has been running wholly with non-union labor for several months.

Professor Herron to Lecture at Noon.

The topic of Professor Herron's noonday lecture in the Citizenship league course at Willard Hall today will be "The Finding of the Old in the New."

BIG BLAZE IN SKOKIE MARSH.

Reflection of Flames Causes Many Persons to Think Chicago Is Afire.

GLARE SEEN FOR MILES.

Swamp Noted as the Place of Concealment of Bodies of Murdered Men.

FAMOUS AS HUNTING GROUND

The largest fire that ever devastated the "Skokie" marsh started yesterday afternoon, and the heavy wind made the swamp for several miles a mass of roaring flames. Many telephone calls were received in Chicago last night from people in various suburbs, who, seeing the reflection, feared the city was afire. The dry grass of the swamp burns like tinder, and the bed of the bog has been known to smolder for weeks. There is no possible way of quelling the flames, which will be allowed to run their course.

The "Skokie" is a great swamp which lies between Kenilworth and Waukegan. It is shaped like a dipper, with the bowl lying to the south. Near this bowl are the Glen View golf links, and at Lake Forest, on the eastern border of the swamp, lie the Skokie golf links. The entire swamp is given over to game, and here is the best duck and rabbit hunting of this vicinity. Along both borders are grain fields and truck farms. These the fire may wipe out, and members of the Evanston Fire department say the loss will amount to somewhere near $5,000.

The Skokie marsh is famous in the police records of north shore suburban towns for the frequency with which murdered men have been found concealed there. It is one of the first places searched whenever a murder is suspected and the victim is missing, and often these searches have been rewarded by the solution of the mystery.

The swamp is the resort of numbers of tramps, and it is thought the fire was started by one of them. It began a mile south of Glencoe, and spread rapidly along the bed of the creek in both directions until it had swept several miles of the "Skokie" clear of all brush, driving the rabbits and raccoons before it. It took to the fields, but before it could spread much to the east the farmers stopped it. Nothing is known of its course in the west, where the damage is supposed to be great.

The Glen View club has a valuable clubhouse on its links, and when news of the fire reached Evanston the members started in hot haste to the grounds, but they were relieved to find that the flames were working their wild ruin far to the north. The "Skokie" links, too, are safe. The loss is chiefly confined to hay and grain that is still stacked along the west bank of the swamp.

A company was formed several years ago to drain this bog for the purpose of raising celery. Every fire that started there after that was laid to the celery growers, but this one is too far to the north, and is in the most deserted and useless part of the bog. The bed of the swamp is made up practically of peat, and the only thing that can put the fire out is the winter snow. This part of the "Skokie" is also the best hunting ground of the vicinity, and men and boys were gathered along the edge of the burning district killing the raccoons and rabbits that were driven out by the flames.

PRACTICAL WORK OF CHURCHES

Professor Charles Zueblin Discusses Typical Religious Movements Among People of England.

"Typical English Church Movements in Practical Work" was the subject of a lecture delivered in Kent Theater, University of Chicago, yesterday afternoon by Professor Charles Zueblin. In considering the significance of outer forces in modifying church activities, the speaker contrasted the activities of the Church of England with those of the dissenters, and contended that the former was more in touch with the modern social movement because it had sunk the individualism, which was the keynote of the dissenters.

"The important English religious movements of the last century and a half," he said, "are what are known as the Wesleyan, the Oxford, and the contemporary movement. Individualism, which was defensible in the days of Wesley, is not so defensible today, as it is out of harmony with modern movements. The effort to convert people individually does not improve the morality of the region where that work is carried on. This effort was characteristic of the dissenters, among whom the flaws of ephemeral mission work are more clearly seen than in the Church of England.

"But the Church of England is not superior in every way. It still clings to its parochial schools. Here the dissenters were more social and worked more in harmony with the nation. Neither of them fully grasped the significance of public education as in this country.

"The most significant fact in English church life was an endeavor to adapt itself to the industrial and social conditions of the age—a recognition of union in the world of industry and the world of personality.

"To sum up all, fellowship is heaven, and lack of fellowship is hell."

Beckwith Is Wanted in Boston.

Captain Mahoney of the Harrison Street Police Station received a telegram yesterday from the Chief of Police of Boston to hold Thomas Vincent Beckwith, who surrendered himself to the Chicago police on Saturday, saying he had embezzled $15,000 from a Boston firm.

TALK OF THEIR BILLS.

GENERAL ASSEMBLYMEN OUTLINE MEASURES THEY WILL URGE.

Many Senators and Representatives Have Completed the Legislative Documents They Will Introduce at the Next Session at Springfield—Hamilton Wants an Industrial School—P. L. McNabb to Advocate Changing Seven Laws.

The widely discussed new legislation which the Illinois General Assembly is expected to enact at its coming session is already taking tangible form. New bills are under discussion everywhere. Legislators from the Wisconsin line to Cairo are hard at work drafting measures creating new laws or changing those now on the statute books.

Some are keeping their measures a secret, while others have completed the bills they will introduce and have announced their purpose and scope. At Cissna Park Senator J. M. Hamilton is hard at work on a measure to provide an industrial school for juvenile offenders. He wishes to do away with the necessity of shutting up boys whose offenses are but minor ones with hardened criminals, and to provide an institution where they may be reclaimed and developed into good citizens.

"I have other important measures to introduce," said Senator Hamilton, "but aside from the bill already mentioned I shall devote my energies to trying to prevent unwise, unfair, and corrupt legislation."

Has Seven Amendments.

Representative Pinkney L. McNabb, Democrat, of McLeansboro finds many flaws in the present statutes and intends to try and rectify no less than seven of them. Mr. McNabb's corrective efforts range from the dog license and sheep law to the school law in reference to books. The bills which he will introduce at the coming session will include amendments to the fish law, the game law, the exemption law, the dog license and sheep law, the law referring to fees and salaries, the criminal law, and the school law. Representative McNabb lives in the Forty-sixth District.

A resolution for a constitutional amendment will be introduced by Du Fay A. Fuller of Belvidere. Mr. Fuller is a Republican Representative from the Third District. In addition to the resolution Representative Fuller is preparing and expects to introduce a bill in the interests of pure food legislation. This measure, however, has not been completed.

Speaking of the proposed changes in existing State laws Representative Thomas Zinn of Farina says:

"I will introduce an amendment to the State banking laws reducing the minimum capital to $15,000. Every town in the State having a population of 400 people or more needs a bank and will get one if the minimum capital is reduced to a reasonable figure."

Free Text-Book Bill.

The question of free text books in the public schools is absorbing the attention of Representative O. J. Page of the Fifty-first District. Mr. Page lives in Metropolis.

"The one measure I shall introduce and push," he said, "will be a text-book law giving free text books and supplies to our public schools, covering the common school course."

According to his plans, these books are to be sold to the various school boards at a reasonable price under stipulated contracts supplied by the State Superintendent. By the terms of the bill the book companies must give bond for the performance of contract, etc.

"These are the main features I believe in," said Mr. Page. "They constitute 'free schools' in the fullest acceptance of that term."

A project to place charitable institutions under the civil service law is engaging the attention of Representative Charles A. Purdunn of Marshall, Forty-third District. Mr. Purdunn has under consideration such a bill, applying especially to the attendants and other employés receiving salaries of less than $50 a month.

"The necessity of such a law is obvious," declared Mr. Purdunn. "Under the present system any one, no matter how competent, if he is suspected of being a Democrat, is barred from employment in the State institutions."

Senator Nathaniel Dressor of Greenville is one man who has not prepared a bill, although he is not satisfied that what is is right.

"I have as yet prepared no bill," said Mr. Dressor, "and do not now know that I will. I am of the opinion, however, that some of the legislation of the last session should be amended at this session. In my judgment, the revenue law should be amended so that land will be assessed less any mortgage indebtedness on it, while the holder of the mortgage shall pay taxes on the value of the incumbrance."

CHIEF KIPLEY MAKES CHANGES.

Special Order Which Took Effect Yesterday Morning Transfers Three Police Lieutenants.

By a special order issued by Chief of Police Kipley, which took affect yesterday morning, three police lieutenants were transferred to new stations. The changes are:

James F. Bowler, Attrill Street Station to Maxwell Street Station.

Alexander McDonald, Stock-Yards Station to Attrill Street Station.

Dennis O'Connor, Maxwell Street Station to Stock-Yards Station.

The reason given for the transfers was that it was for the good of the service. It is said by many police officials that it was made in order to return Lieutenant Bowler to Maxwell street, his old command, and that Lieutenant O'Connor also desired to return to the Stock-Yards, from where he was recently transferred.

Dr. Parkhurst to Lecture to Men.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, D. D., superintendent for northern Illinois of the American Anti-Saloon league, will speak to men in the Association auditorium, 153 La Salle street, at noon today, under the auspices of the Central Y. M. C. A. The subject of the lecture is "Bread."

Want a diamond or a watch? You can own one on our easy terms. Loftis Bros., 103 State.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Workmen Hard to Get.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The following appeared in a recent issue of a newspaper:

R. M. Quigley, a contractor of St. Louis, is thus quoted by the New Orleans Picayune:

"Labor is the scarcest thing in America today. You may not have thought of it, but such is the case. There has never been a time since 1887 when workmen were so hard to get. I do not mean skilled labor, either. I mean men who can do ordinary labor, such as is required by contractors. I have just sent to the papers an advertisement for 200 men to go to Tutweiler, Miss., next Monday. We are shipping fifty men out of Chicago for Georgiana, Ala., because they could not be had in the South. These men are to do work on the Alabama and Florida road.

"Every contractor in the country is complaining about the inability to get laborers. They are not be had in any section. Many are already employed. I have been up and down the Mississippi River a good deal in the last few weeks, and I know that 5,000 men could right now be placed to work along the river levee construction between here and Memphis."

The above article shows that there are few idle men. "Coin" Harvey said in his school for fools in 1894: The streets, the poorhouses, and jails were full, because men could not get work, caused by the "great crime of 1873," and in THE TRIBUNE Oct. 29 he said, among other things:

A continued appreciation in the value of money, which must necessarily follow the gold standard, means "panic," "ruin," and "wrecking of employers and deprivation of employés." . . . The gold standard is destroying the business on which the people must depend wherewith to get money, etc.

The business of a hundred or more of the large cities of the United States, as shown by the clearing-houses last week, amounted to $1,700,000,000, beating the record in 1892 or any time previous to the panic of 1893. Railroads have more than they can do, employing a full quota of men as in the best times in years past. One hundred and fifty railroads which were put in the hands of receivers after the panic of 1893 are solvent and doing an immense business, and railroad stocks that were made worthless by the panic are now valuable, and many stocks are above par. Factories are running on full time; iron and steel works are flooded with orders, etc. Gold is pouring in until it is becoming a "nuisance" in the United States Treasury and in the banks. The output last year was 237 millions of gold, as against 100 millions ten years ago [and will be 300 millions for 1898], and 450 millions of gold balance of trade in our favor in one year makes "Coin" Harvey, Altgeld, and "Old Jones of Arkansas" mad with rage, when they think their prophecies against prosperity have proved false and that their old, leaky scow Calamity is ashore. Old Jones attempted to shoot the union to pieces in 1861, and he is trying to wreck its honor and its business now by the votes of the secession States, including his own repudiation State, Arkansas.

In an early day on the Erie Canal, in New York, the boats had a crew composed of a Captain, wheelman, cook, steward, and the muledriver; and the old 16 to 1 Calamity scow also has its crew. Altgeld is Captain, Coin Harvey is steward, Old Jones is wheelman, and "any old thing" is used for a mule driver. There used to be a song on the Erie Canal which might be used on this old Calamity scow 16 to 1, run by Altgeld, Coin Harvey, and Old Jones of Arkansas, and it might be sung to the tune of the "Old Arkansas Traveler" as a compliment to Old Jones.

The boat is supposed to arrive at a port on the Erie Canal, and is met by old Ben Skinner, a noted character of the old Erie Canal in flush times, and who was also superintendent.

The song (a part) is as follows, supposed to be sung by the mule driver:

I run her into Spencerport just before dinner,
And the first man I met was old Ben Skinner.
Said he, "Young man," as the boat rose a swell,
"You are towing that boat straight down to hell."

Said I, "Ben Skinner, I think it d——n mean
You'll send me East with this old team.
Their legs are bunged and their eyes are blind
And there ain't any hair on their tails behind."

I think the above song is a true picture of the team of the old, leaky, wrecked calamity scow, 16 to 1, run by Altgeld, Coin Harvey, and Old Secessionist Jones, as it appears after two elections; and I think I hear the mule driver of this old scow, with Mr. Altgeld, "Coin" Harvey, and Old Jones joining in the chorus, singing as they think that their busted, dilapidated party is like the old team—

Their legs are bunged and their eyes are blind
And there ain't any hair on their tails behind.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL,
A Democrat who has voted for nine Democratic Presidential candidates.

The Landing of Esterhazy.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Should not the government, through its Emigrant Commissioners, prevent the landing of that notorious character, "Count Esterhazy"? By his own confession, he is a perjurer and forger, and a case in the French courts shows that he is guilty of embezzlement, and that he is a common cheat and fraud. Why should the government permit the landing of an infamous scoundrel of international reputation?

A HUNGARIAN AMERICAN.

WANT TO DISMEMBER CICERO.

Citizens of Austin and Ridgeland to Petition for a Special Election for Dec. 20.

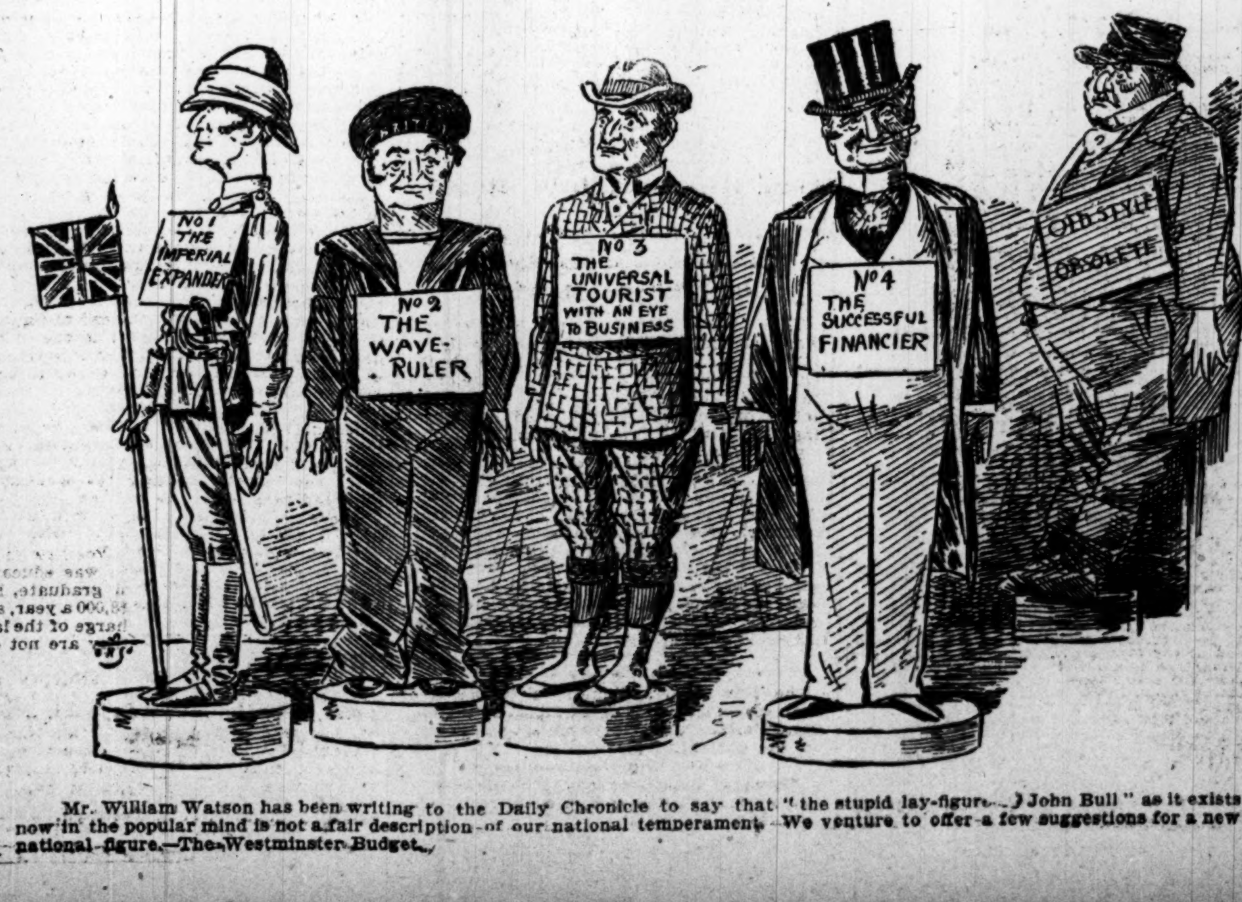
Two more villages of Cicero contemplate secession and talk of forming independent village organizations. Petitions will be circulated in Austin and Ridgeland and an endeavor made to hold a special election on Dec. 20, the date for the special election of Oak Park, Berwyn, and the Town of Grant. Should all the villages which have petitioned for separation from the town cooperate and be successful, Cicero will consist only of the Village of Clyde and a portion of land north of Oak Park, known as "the dump." Those who lead the movement to disband the town express every confidence of success.

Reward for Harrison Murderer.

Alton, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The family of George S. Harrison, who was murdered in Upper Alton two weeks ago, has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the murderer, and the Governor has been asked to allow a reward of $250. When this is done, it is expected arrests will follow at once.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., opens today. For particulars address Plant System, 205 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—A NEW JOHN BULL.


No 1 THE IMPERIAL EXPANDER
No 2 THE WAVE-RULER
No 3 THE UNIVERSAL TOURIST WITH AN EYE TO BUSINESS
No 4 THE SUCCESSFUL FINANCIER
OLD STYLE OBSOLETE

Mr. William Watson has been writing to the Daily Chronicle to say that "the stupid lay-figure of John Bull" as it exists now in the popular mind is not a fair description of our national temperament. We venture to offer a few suggestions for a new national figure.—The Westminster Budget.

DECREASE OF IMPORTS.

STATISTICS SHOW GROWING PROSPERITY OF AMERICAN TRADE.

Manufactures Entering the United States from Abroad Are Thirty Per Cent Less in the Fiscal Year of 1898 than Under the Tariff Regulations of Ten Years Ago—Exports, on the Other Hand, Show an Enormous Increase for the Same Period.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.—Imports of manufactures into the United States in the fiscal year 1898 were 30 per cent less than those of 1888, although the population has increased 25 per cent meantime. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics, which presented last week a table showing the growth in the exports of manufactures from 1868 to 1898, has now prepared a similar table showing the imports of manufactures in the same period.

While this indicates that the imports of manufactures in 1898 were much larger than those of 1868 or 1878, it shows that in 1898 they were fully 30 per cent below those of 1888. In 1888 the total import of manufactures was $325,000,000, and in 1898 but $226,000,000, while the total export of manufactures, which in 1888 was $130,000,000, was in 1898 over $291,000,000.

The total export of manufactures in 1898 was not only the largest in our history, but for the first time was greater than the imports of manufactures, the total export of manufactures being $291,208,358, and the total import of manufactures $229,991,231.

Comparisons Are Interesting.

A study of these two tables, showing the growth of exports of manufactures and decrease of imports of this class of goods reveals some interesting facts. Imports of iron and steel manufactures, which in 1868 were $23,000,000 and in 1888 $49,000,000, were in 1898 less than $13,000,000, while exports of this class of manufactures increased from less than $11,000,000 in 1868 to $17,000,000 in 1888 and $70,000,000 in 1898.

Silk manufactures, of which the importations in 1888 were $33,000,000, dropped to $23,000,000 in 1898, while the importations of raw silk for use of our own manufactories increased meantime from $19,000,000 in 1888 to $31,000,000 in 1898.

Manufactures of wool imported in 1878 amounted to $25,000,000, in 1888 to $47,000,000, and in 1898 to less than $15,000,000.

Imports of glass manufactures dropped from $7,854,725 in 1888 to $2,782,617 in 1898, while the total exportation in the same period increased about 50 per cent, being $881,628 in 1888 and $1,211,014 in 1898.

Imports and Exports.

The following table shows the imports and exports of manufactures by years since 1880:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1880	$268,333,432	$102,856,015
1881	284,763,615	114,233,219
1882	322,036,663	134,794,346
1883	337,264,528	134,228,083
1884	304,352,393	136,372,887
1885	265,704,352	147,187,527
1886	285,050,564	136,541,978
1887	306,030,440	136,735,105
1888	324,823,601	130,300,087
1889	328,629,989	138,675,507
1890	346,638,654	151,102,376
1891	368,225,181	168,927,315
1892	316,092,469	158,510,937
1893	356,866,396	158,023,118
1894	284,139,173	183,728,808
1895	317,257,176	183,595,748
1896	328,937,528	228,571,178
1897	327,324,920	277,285,391
1898	226,212,635	291,208,358

Imports of Four Periods.

The following table shows the imports of leading articles of manufactures in decennial periods from 1868 to 1898, only those the total value of which exceeded $1,000,000 being included:

Articles.	1868.	1878.
Cotton manufactures	$16,570,083	$19,081,037
Chemicals	9,528,613	12,976,206
Silk manufactures	17,335,406	19,837,972
Fiber, etc., manufactures	16,465,159	16,173,116
Wool manufactures	32,371,329	25,230,154
Iron and steel	23,378,410	9,057,632
Leather and mfs	7,683,388	7,469,359
Jewelry, etc.	1,669,848	3,224,765
Wood manufactures	7,511,809	4,307,660
Liquors	5,329,369	6,110,134
Earthenware	4,007,213	4,051,786
Oils	1,891,166	1,734,325
Furs and manufactures	2,227,415	2,230,.01
Metals	598,106	875,946
Glass, etc	3,157,915	3,345,149
Articles, etc., U. S., ret'd	1,347,278	3,022,701
Feathers	747,680	Not stated
Books, etc	1,245,067	1,870,580
Paper and manufactures	1,146,493	1,466,625
Cement	Not stated	Not stated
Toys	457,323	Not stated
Art works	867,253	968,517
Tobacco manufactured	945,995	2,337,086
Hats, etc	291,884	Not stated
Matting	553,628	Not stated
Paints	1,121,040	848,113
Household and personal effects	912,621	1,185,942
Clocks and watches	2,349,504	812,582
Musical instruments	536,951	561,867
Buttons, etc	1,651,475	3,362,685
Population	36,756,000	47,598,000
Articles.	1888.	1898.
Cotton manfactures	$28,917,799	$27,267,300
Chemicals	19,383,179	26,425,302
Silk manufactures	33,350,999	23,523,665
Fiber, etc., manufactures	23,883,267	21,899,794
Wool manufactures	47,719,393	14,823,771
Iron and steel	48,992,757	12,626,431
Leather and man'factures	11,971,759	11,414,125
Jewelry, etc	11,991,274	10,388,880
Wood manufactures	10,498,847	9,692,964
Liquors	13,458,656	9,305,304
Earthenware	6,410,871	6,687,360
Oils	3,231,083	5,198,002
Furs and manufactures	4,783,028	4,048,569
Metals	3,126,865	3,821,068
Glass, etc	7,854,725	3,782,617
Articles, etc., U. S., ret'd	5,660,530	3,783,241
Feathers	2,047,644	5,261,397
Books, etc	3,883,416	2,883,992
Paper and manufactures	2,400,790	2,838,738
Cement	1,903,650	2,578,282
Toys	1,683,532	2,214,482
Art works	2,210,518	2,263,417
Tobacco manufactured	3,506,949	1,603,506
Hats, etc	6,336,353	2,244,349
Matting	974,598	1,437,171
Paints	1,244,320	1,065,088
Household and personal effects	2,037,280	1,770,065
Clocks and watches	2,050,349	966,422
Musical instruments	1,843,344	920,094
Buttons, etc	3,710,705	435,669
Population	59,974,000	74,522,000

BURIAL OF A COLLIE ECLIPSES ATTEMPTED CORNER OF TURKEYS.

Boy's Bill of $1 for "Undertakin 1 Dog" Is Cut Down One-Half by the Evergreen Park Village Board—Ex-Treasurer Hamm Not Mentioned.

The Village Board of Evergreen Park holds a regular meeting every two weeks. Its last meeting was held on Saturday night, and in anticipation that some interesting developments might come up in connection with the accounts of ex-Treasurer Hamm, the man who failed in an effort to corner the turkey market, it was attended by an unusually large number of the townspeople. The matter of the ex-Treasurer's accounts, however, was ignored, but those present were treated to an animated and amusing discussion as to the proper amount which should be paid for the obsequies of a dog. The time occupied and the wit engendered made this discussion easily the most important business of the meeting.

It seems that Trustee Frankel's collie dog died a week or so ago as the result of poison administered by some person who had been disturbed by the dog's nocturnal arias. As it was too long to wait for the board to meet and authorize the Clerk to advertise for bids for the burial of its carcass, Frankel, on his own responsibility, told a youth to go ahead and bury it. Last night this youth presented a bill for $1 for "undertakin 1 dog."

The bill was referred solemnly to the Finance committee, and after due deliberation that body gravely recommended that it be approved and paid. Trustee Hill, however, objected and recalled the fact that when his own dog had died it had been duly planted at a cost to the village of only 50 cents, "and it was a better dog than Frankel's pup, too," he said.

This raised an animated discussion, in which the respective merits of the different trustees' dogs predominated over the question of the bill. The Clerk at last put the motion that 50 cents be allowed, and this was carried, with an amendment, proposed by President Hamilton, that Frankel be warned not to have a stone erected over the grave at the public expense.

Fire Loss at Marion, Ill.

Marion, Ill., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed one-half of the brick block on the north side of the public square in this city this morning. The loss falls on the Goodall Hotel, B. Lipstadt clothing store, Duncan & Cash's saloon, and Tony & Sourlock's barber shop. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

All wideawake grocers who cater to the best class of trade sell "T. & T. Coffee." Those who have tried it will use no other.

BETHESDA
THE AMERICAN WATER
Alarming Increase in Death Rate.
The City Health Commissioner reports for last week an increase of THIRTY-EIGHT deaths over the previous week and of EIGHTY-THREE over corresponding week of last year, and makes the statement that this increase is chiefly in the deaths from IMPURE WATER DISEASES. This is alarming, but the remedy is at hand in Bethesda Mineral Spring Water. This water is not only palatable, but has wonderful curative powers. Ask your physician about it. It is NATURE'S OWN SPECIFIC for warding off Typhoid and other fevers and CURES BRIGHT'S DISEASE, and is admitted by physicians to be best adapted for all Kidney Diseases.
Charles W. Purdy, M. D.—
I would say that the unstimulating diuretic properties of the BETHESDA water render it admirably adapted for use both in acute and chronic Bright's disease. My course of treatment in both conditions usually includes the use of BETHESDA.
Sold by all druggists. For particulars or pamphlets address,
A. M. JONES, President,
WAUKESHA, WIS.

WIFE PREFERS SERIOUS CHARGE

Mrs. Fernberg Tells the Police Her Husband Attempted to Kill Her with a Razor.

Louis Fernberg, a carpenter, attacked and beat his wife, the police say, in their home at 39 Sennott place yesterday afternoon and then made the announcement that he was prepared to kill any six policemen who attempted to arrest him. His wife, after escaping from her husband, went to the West Chicago Avenue Police Station and told how her husband had chased her about the house with a razor, threatening to kill her. The woman had a baby in her arms and she was compelled to drop the little one and flee from the house. Detectives George Grecyczik and Kubitski went to the house and after a severe struggle overpowered Fernberg and locked him up. In his possession was found a razor, and an additional charge was placed against him. Fernberg has been arrested before on charges of abusing his wife and failing to provide for his family.

TRUANT BOYS ARE PICKED UP.

Frank and George Simonsky, Twelve and Seven Years Old Respectively, Restored to Their Mother.

Frank and George Simonsky, aged 12 and 7 years respectively, were found near Humboldt Park at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a policeman, who took them to the Attrill Street Police Station. The lads at first said they were orphans and had no homes, but later admitted they had run away from their home, 977 North Rockwell street, on Friday. Since then they had been sleeping beneath sidewalks and in outhouses. The mother of the boys called at the West Chicago Avenue Police Station in the afternoon and charged her divorced husband with being responsible for the actions of her boys. Efforts will be made to have Frank sent to Glenwood, but the younger boy will be cared for by the mother. She has three other children, aged 1, 4, and 6 years.

How often you see a man deeply engrossed in his work, full of satisfaction at what he has accomplished in business, ready to go ahead and carry out boundless schemes of achievement, and using up all his strength and nervous force, never pausing to think what unseen danger may threaten him from behind. Mighty few hard-working men ever stop to realize that the headaches and dizzy sensations and feelings of weakness and sluggishness and incapacity that overcome them at times are the forerunners of serious disease.
More men would succeed in carrying out their life purposes if they would put their constitutions in strong, forceful, high condition, without waiting until disease has plunged its axe into their vital organs. If a man who is using up his working vitality faster than his nutritive powers supply it, will use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as an adjunct to his daily meals, it will give the digestive organs power to take hold of the food and extract from it the elements which strengthen the vital organism and build up healthy blood.
It revitalizes every organ and tissue of the body; purges bilious poisons out of the circulation; invigorates the nerve centers and the muscular system and makes a man altogether a man—full of ambition, energy and pluck.
Mr. Jos. Henderson Dirblun, of 544 Josephine Street, New Orleans, La., writes to Dr. Pierce: "I was ailing for some years, suffering from dyspepsia, a tired feeling and loss of energy and appetite. I tried one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and found great relief. I took two more bottles, three in all, and one or two bottles of the 'Pellets,' when I found myself in good health again. I recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to do all that it is claimed to do."
In many cases where constipation is one of the aggravating causes of disease, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used in conjunction with the "Discovery." They are the simplest and most perfectly natural laxative ever invented.
It is a dealer's business to sell you what you ask for—not what he prefers for selfish profit's sake to sell.

MORE "VELVET" IN DEALS

PREMIUMS ON STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS RAPIDLY GROW.

Fifty Per Cent Profit in Biscuit—Tinplate Rights Now at 28 Premium—Rush to Subscribe for New Linseed Oil Stock—Underwriters to Be Well Paid for Playing the "Good Samaritan"—Commercial Review of the Week.

Further remarkable illustration occurred during the last week of the alchemic results that may be produced by big deals involving consolidation of corporations.

The premium on tinplate rights has risen about 8 points since last week, and is now about 28. The profits of the original underwriters of the Biscuit deal increased another 10 per cent during the week. In the meantime, almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Linseed Oil deal was being underwritten by large interests, it became ascertained that subscriptions to the new Linseed stock were already at a premium, and that underwriters would probably get not more than one-quarter of the amount of their subscriptions allotted to them.

The following table shows the premiums now represented on subscriptions to five of the big Chicago deals of late history, on the basis of 108, Glucose preferred; 65, Glucose common; 104, Biscuit preferred; 47, Biscuit common; 88½, Tinplate preferred; 38½, Tinplate common; 77, Federal Steel preferred; 32, Federal Steel common; and 3 premium for Linseed Oil rights:

	Capitalization.	Premium.
*Glucose	$ 40,000,000	73
Biscuit	55,000,000	51
Federal Steel	200,000,000	9
Tinplate	50,000,000	27
Linseed	33,000,000	3

*Glucose underwriters got 143 shares of common stock with 100 shares of preferred stock, so that the real premium is now above 100 per cent.

Rush for Linseed Stock.

With the stock of two of the above industrial combinations netting from 50 to 100 per cent profit on the capital invested after one year, and with Tinplate stock (not yet issued) already selling at almost 30 premium, and with Linseed stock selling at 3 premium almost before the public even knew it was being underwritten, it can be seen how powerful are the money-making inducements toward the promotion of great consolidation enterprises.

In the case of Linseed Oil a new function has been discovered for the modern big deal. The old-fashioned way of attending to corporations becoming insolvent was to turn them over to receivers to make the best possible disposition of assets, and to distribute proceeds among creditors and stockholders.

The great majority of the National Linseed Oil stockholders and creditors bitterly fought the attempt of several stockholders to bring about a receivership. Ex-Controller of the Currency Eckels was asked to straighten matters out. His plan, in brief, was as follows:

1. Reorganization with new and efficient management. Capitalization to include preferred and common stock. Debts to be paid off.

2. Consolidation of competing companies, together with the National, under new corporate name.

3. Underwriters to furnish cash for payment of debts, purchase of plants, etc.

Works Out to a Nicety.

The plan of Mr. Eckels promises to work out to a nicety.

National Linseed Oil stockholders will get $25 per share for their stock. Out of this the debts of the company will have to be paid, leaving perhaps $12 per share to stockholders. As the stock was recently worth only $3 per share, this arrangement is highly liberal. Also stockholders will have the privilege of subscribing for stock in the new company.

Creditors will get payment in full for what is owed them, and by a quicker and less expensive process than that of a receivership. Underwriters will secure assets of all the companies at fair valuations. They expect big profits on their subscriptions of the new stock, first, because of the avoidance of competition and the economies of consolidation; second, because of the fact that the new company is to be well managed, and linseed oil companies, when well managed, pay well; third, because of the investment craze for industrial "trust" stocks, which craze rapidly discounts the future, and almost at once puts their subscriptions up to big premiums.

There is now every reason to suppose that this deal will excite as much speculative interest and attention as have the Glucose, Biscuit, Federal Steel, and Tinplate deals, and that while it was primarily instituted to prevent a badly managed company from becoming insolvent, it may result in sensational profits to the underwriters who have been so prompt to play the "good Samaritan."

Wholesale Trade Steady.

While there has of course been a large aggregate of wholesale trade the week past it has belonged essentially to the retailer. In nearly all lines it is his harvest time, and from the generous manner in which holiday shopping has been engaged in, the prospects are for a more than ordinarily prosperous season. With the wholesalers in their relations to out-of-town trade it has been largely a case of filling mail orders for goods required by the retailer during the holiday season.

The manufacturing trade, in its larger sense, will be interested in statistics just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics showing the exports of leading articles of manufacture at ten-year intervals during the last thirty years. This table shows the exports of each class of manufactures whose value exceeded $1,000,000 in the year 1898, comparing that year's exports with those of 1888, 1878, and 1868, and thus presenting a birdseye view of the growth of our leading exports of manufactures during a thirty years' period.

The total export of manufactures in 1898 was more than five times that of 1868, that for 1898 being $288,871,449, while that for 1868 was, in round numbers, about $60,000,000, expressed in the depreciated currency of that date, and when reduced to the gold standard by which our manufactures are now measured would be less than $45,000,000.

Increases All Along the Line.

Thirty-four classes of manufactured articles show an export of more than $1,000,000 each, in the year 1898, while in 1868 only seven of those classes showed an export of as much as $1,000,000 each. Five classes of articles show an export in 1898 of more than $10,000,000 each, while in 1868 only one of the classes showed an exportation of as much as $10,000,000. Even in 1888, only ten years ago, seventeen of the thirty-four classes showed as much as $1,000,000 each in value, but three of them passed the $10,000,000 line. In these calculations it must be borne in mind that values of nearly all articles are now less than at the earlier dates considered, so that these statements of the exports of great groups of articles, while necessarily expressed only in values, doubtless represent in 1898 a larger quantity for each dollar or million of dollars than in 1888 or 1878, and especially more than in 1868, when the values were expressed in depreciated currency.

Of the important classes of manufactures, those of cotton, leather, wood, and iron and steel present the most striking evidence of growth. Exports of cotton goods, which, in 1868, even expressed in the currency of that date, were less than $3,000,000, in 1898 were over $17,000,000. Exports of leather, which in 1868 were less than $2,000,000, were in 1898 more than $21,000,000. Manufactures of wood, which showed an exportation of [illegible]0 in 1868, were in 1898 over $9,000,000. Manufactures of iron and steel, which, expressed in the currency of 1868, were a little over $8,000,000, were in 1898 over $70,000,000. None of the great items of export shows so rapid growth as copper, of which the exports in 1868 were less than $500,000, while in 1898 they were over $32,000,000. Paraffin, a comparatively recent development in the great petroleum industry, amounted to less than $50,000 in our exports of 1868, while in the exports of 1898 it amounted to more than $8,000,000.

No Response to Bullish Statistics.

The significant feature in the wheat situation is the lack of speculative response to the showing of an enormous export demand. Clearances last week of nearly 7,500,000 bu established a new high record, but furnished an answer to the theories that the recent news regarding export demand has been systematically colored in the interest of the operations of some syndicate of New York people. There can be no going back of the returns on clearances. They are exceptionally heavy now, but have been continuously liberal for weeks. There were no deliveries here on December contracts to give speculators who always run from the cash property a chill. In fact, there has been nothing speculatively opposed to prices except the large receipts at primary markets. They are a natural incident on an admittedly large crop, and with the enormous clearances should have no effect. The May wheat price, however, was ¼c lower on Saturday than at the close of the corresponding day of the previous week. The rallies have been feeble and short-lived, and the tendency most of the time has been downward.

No one has an entirely satisfactory explanation of the failure of the market to respond to bullish considerations. The general disposition is to charge it to a lack of speculative interest in produce markets. It is possible, however, to work up bullish sentiment on less provocation in provisions, corn, or even oats. The grain market is probably suffering by reason of the transfer of interest to stocks. There must be other factors, however, contributing to the uncertainty regarding the market position.

From the American point of view the factors to be considered are the receipts at primary markets, the clearances, and the new crop prospect. From the foreign point of view the situation is rather different. The foreigners have displayed some anxiety regarding early supplies of wheat, but this has disappeared with America shipping at an unprecedented rate and at low prices. From the American point of view the record-breaking exports last week were bullish. From the foreign point of view the showing of clearances meant that this country alone is meeting the entire foreign weekly requirements. For future supplies the foreigners are looking to Russia and the Argentine Republic. The discount of deferred deliveries in Liverpool below the current month future indicates that there is confidence that any falling off in exports from this country will be offset by Russian and Argentine offerings.

The statistics are all favorable to higher prices for corn, but the enthusiasm of a lot of prominent local bulls is tempered by the prospect of a larger movement of new corn. The local shipments exceed the receipts, and the clearances last week were greater than the entire primary market arrivals. A continuance of the export movements is practically assured by the exceptionally good export demand and the recent heavy seaboard engagements. The position of cash corn with reference to futures is peculiar, and is doubtless influenced by the prospect of an early close of navigation. December is about 1¼c discount below May, while cash No. 2 corn in store is at a premium of ⅝@¾c over December. The December delivery will not do for the shippers who may have bought it expecting deliveries on the first of the month, and who want corn for immediate movement, and it is not attractive to people who want corn to carry over to spring in vessels.

The following table shows the range of speculative articles for the week:

WHEAT.

	Closed. Nov. 26.	Price range last week	Closed Saturday.	Closed Dec. 4, 1897.
December	65½	65¼@66⅛	65½	95
May	66½	65⅝@67⅛	66¼	89¾
December	32⅝	32⅛@33⅝	33¼	25
May	33¾	33⅞@34⅜	34⅜	28⅛

OATS.

December	25⅝	25⅝@27	26¼	20¾
May	26	26@27	26½	22

MESS PORK.

December	7.80	7.70@7.90	7.90	7.25
January	9.05	9.07½@9.30	9.17½	8.27½
May	9.25	9.17½@9.52½	9.40	8.52½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

December	4.87½	4.77½@5.00	4.97½	4.15
January	4.95	4.90@5.17½	5.10	4.27½
May	5.10	5.05@5.32½	5.25	4.45

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

December	4.47½	4.32½@4.50	4.45	4.20
January	4.57½	4.50@4.70	4.60	4.22½
May	4.70	4.65@4.85	4.75	4.35

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week, as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts 1898.	Receipts 1897.	Shipments 1898.	Shipments 1897.
Flour, brls.	228,556	55,926	184,896	71,365
Wheat, bu.	793,014	975,700	1,058,921	707,727
Corn, bu.	1,627,300	2,039,978	4,817,671	2,239,305
Oats, bu.	1,884,500	3,030,656	1,341,668	2,955,727
Rye, bu.	118,058	105,098	33,086	120,749
Barley, bu.	444,366	480,093	163,960	335,652
T.Seed, lbs.	474,670	501,170	756,675	189,573
C.Seed, lbs.	325,767	245,967	362,949	332,871
O. S'ds, lbs.	537,455	308,173	131,971	84,841
F. Seed, bu.	92,950	155,580	78,383	67,546
B.Corn, lbs.	864,950	264,805	159,930	82,849
C.M'ts, lbs.	5,011,258	4,910,855	19,686,071	20,432,065
C'n.M'ts, cs.		336	20,337	16,342
D.Beef, lbs.	4,364,674	1,491,870	21,505,413	20,143,142
Lard, lbs.	1,247,555	1,294,449	12,124,129	14,261,467
Cheese, lbs.	1,836,620	1,511,005	955,538	1,145,977
Butter, lbs.	3,686,126	3,071,943	3,270,862	3,177,218
Eggs, cases.	12,101	14,887	19,570	17,439
Potatoes bu	160,295	199,379	47,941	153,608
D.Hogs, No.		18		
L.Hogs, No	302,797	209,949	6,346	3,381
Cattle, No.	51,878	63,215	21,150	26,556
Sheep, No.	71,165	71,531	12,867	18,897
Hides, lbs.	1,842,820	1,398,626	8,849	11,746
Wool, lbs.	267,651	92,710	3,203,509	2,007,634
Coal, tons.	213,353	245,420	332,761	625,556
Lumber, M.	39,816	22,763	25,786	25,275
Shingles, M	4,351	5,368	13,848	11,733
Salt, brls.	40,190	33,384	4,782	6,052
Hay, tons.	5,569	5,680	20,044	20,565
			146	241

Grain Movements Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	9,632,644	3,525,229	2,587,950
Previous week	8,513,765	2,808,066	2,289,982
Same week 1897	6,469,343	4,452,288	3,853,629
Primary shipments	8,124,573	6,109,049	2,007,149
Previous week	5,672,847	5,107,726	1,582,963
Same week 1897	4,587,535	3,601,814	3,512,118
Eastern clearances	3,492,278	3,983,305	400,623
Previous week	2,991,495	3,211,572	428,557
Same week 1897	3,440,862	3,875,781	2,177,042

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, exclusive of express receipts, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1898.	Receipts 1897.	Shipments 1898.	Shipments 1897.
Apples, brls	3,366	921	898	820
Beans, bu.	715	2,120	968	936
B. corn, lbs.	35,400		55,930	9,380
Butter, lbs.	775,497	523,070	521,339	496,164
Cheese, lbs.	387,005	233,822	170,330	160,904
D. fruits, lbs.	197,550	195,050	123,030	308,801
Eggs, pkgs.	2,387	2,501	2,578	1,797
Game, pkgs.	68	41	15	96
Hay, tons.	1,021	901	54	11
Hides, lbs.	245,043	174,845	476,413	216,557
Hops, lbs.	106,101	57,492	14,439	21,640
Potatoes, bu.	30,922	21,064	5,205	9,445
Poultry, lbs.	175,908	152,621	108,110	77,572
Poultry, coops	52	144		
Wool, lbs.	16,669	160	29,995	39,778

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000	Am S Co 6s	84½@85
65000	Atch adj 4s	73½@74
77000	Gen 4s	98¼@⅜
15000	A N-W 1st	88½
1000	BRT 5s	105
5000	BR-P gm 5s	107½
5000	Bur C R-N 1st	106¼
183000	Cen Ga con 5s	89½@90
25000	Cen Ga 1st	39
27000	C-O 4½s	89½@¾
5000	C M-St P 4s series A	107¾
10000	C-N W adj gen 3½s	102¼
129000	Chgo R I-P gen 4s	105⅛@¼
63000	Chgo Term trans 4s	92
5000	CCC-StL St L div 4s	98¼
25000	C HV-Tol 5s $85 paid J P M Co ctfs	76½@77¼
12000	Col Mid 1st 4s	74@74¼
52000	Det Mac & M	20
5000	E Tenn Va-Ga con 5s	114
40000	Erie gen lien 4s	74½
10000	Evans-T H gen 5s	97
5000	Flint-P M 5s	98⅝
10000	Flint-P M 6s	119
10000	do Port Huron div 5s	100
5000	Green Bay-W deb A	49
68000	do B	6@6⅜
10000	GH-S A M-P div 5s	98¼
5000	GH-SA 2d	102
13000	H-Tex gen 4s	85¾@⅞
8000	Ill C St L div 3½s	95
2000	Louis div 3½s	95¼
1000	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	103¾
25000	K C P-G 1st	74¾@75⅛
10000	Kings Co div 1st	53
1000	Laclede Gas Co of St L 1st 5s	106
1000	Lehi-WB con asstd	98¼
8000	Man RR 4s	95
11000	Met St R R gen 5s	118
1000	Mex Cen con 4s	65⅛
10000	Mex Int 1st 4s	80¾
1000	Mich [illegible]s of 1902	104⅛
3000	Mil LS-W ex 5s	119@⅛
2000	MK-East 1st	101
11000	MK-T 2d	65⅛
10000	M K-T of Tex 5s	85
170000	MP 1st cons	104⅛@105
14000	M P 1st Cal 5s	77@⅛
10000	M-P tr 5s	84
24000	Mob-O gen 4s	81@81¼
6000	do Mont div 5s	104¼
20000	NYC-Hud L S Cal 3½s	97
10000	Regestd	96¾
22000	Mich C Cal 3½	95⅞@96
2000	NYC-StL 4s	106
15000	N Y O - W refdg	103⅛@⅜
8000	do con 5s	105¾
25000	NY S-W gen	91¼@92
$500	Norf-W R R con 4s	86¾
17000	N P R R 4s	101⅞@102⅛
5000	NP gen lien 3s	67
10000	Org RR-Nav 4s	99¼
26000	Org St L 1st con 5s	110½@111
33000	Inc A 5s	84¼
1000	Peo Gas Co 1st con 6s	118¼
12000	P-E 1st	78⅜@79
10000	Peo-E inc	20
10000	Pitts Shen & L E 1st	111
44000	Rdg Co gen 4s	84⅝@¾
18000	RioGW 1st	90@¼
31000	St L-IM gen 5s	100¼
1000	Stamped gtd	98¾
17000	St. L-SF 2d class C	113⅛@114
65000	St L-S F 4s	83¼@84
4000	St L-S F gm 5s	107¼
10000	St L-S F gm 6s	122¾
77000	St L S W 1st	81⅝@¾
10000	St L-S W 2d inc	36
42000	S A-A P 4s	75@¼
7000	S Car-Ga 1st 5s	100@¼
12000	So Pac of Ariz 1st	111¼
20000	So Pac of Cal 5s con stand	104⅝@⅞
11000	S R 1st 6s	104⅜@104½
5000	Stand R-T 6s	79¼
12000	S R-T inc	20½@21
3000	Tenn Cent 6s Berm div 1st	99
27000	Tenn div 6s	95@¼
36000	T-P 2d inc	46@¼
10000	Union Elev 1st 5s tr Co ctfs	92@¼
80000	Un Pac 4s	101⅝
118000	U PD-G 1st tr Co ctfs	86@¼
2000	Vir Mid gm	109½
55000	Vir 6s defd to Co ctf	7@¼
6000	Wab 1st 5s	112
4000	Wab 2d 5s	90¼
10000	Wab B	32@¼
1000	Westn NY & P 1st	110⅝
30000	Wis firsts	62¾@63¼

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Wheat—Futures closed easy; December, 6s ⅞d; March, 5s 9¼d. No. 2 red Western winter, stocks exhausted; No. 1 red Northern spring, firm, 6s 2½d; No. 1 California, 6s 10d@6s 10½d. Corn—American mixed, spot, old, steady, 3s 10¼d; December quiet, 3s 9¼d; January, nothing quoted; March quiet, 3s 7⅝d. Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, steady, 8s.

Provisions—Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 67s 6d; prime mess, steady, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime Western mess, fine, steady, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, steady, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, firm, 34s 6d. Bacon—Short ribs, 33s; long clear middles, light, firm, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, firm, 28s; short clear backs, firm, 29s 6d; clear bellies, steady, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, firm, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, firm, 27s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 46s; do colored, firm, 47s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 20s 3d. Cotonseed oil—Liverpool refined, dull, 14s 9d. Turpentine spirits—Firm, 29s 6d. Resin—Common, steady, 4s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 11d. Linseed oil, 17s 6d. Butter—United States, finest, 88s; do good, 65s. Petroleum, 6⅝d.

Cotton—Spot quiet; prices unchanged; American middling, 3¼d; the sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,400 American; receipts, 48,300 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet, with moderate demand, and closed barely steady. American middling, low middling clause: December, 3 2-64d buyers; December, January, and February, 3 1-64d buyers; February and March, 3 1-64@3 2-64d buyers; March and April, 3 2-64d buyers; April and May, 3 3-64d sellers; May and June, 3 3-64@3 4-64d buyers; June and July, 3 4-64@3 5-64d sellers; July and August, 3 5-64d buyers; August and September, 3 5-64@3 6-64d sellers; September and October, 3 5-64@3 6-64d sellers; October and November, 3 5-64@3 6-64d buyers.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Flour—Receipts, 28,590; exports, 11,973. Quiet but steady; winter patents, $3.65@3.85; winter straights, $3.45@3.55; Minnesota patent, $3.75@4.00; winter extras, $2.85@3.00; Minnesota bakers', $2.90@3.10; winter low grades, $2.40@2.65.

Cornmeal—Steady; yellow Western, $75@76c.

Rye—Steady; No. 2 Western, 59½c f. o. b. afloat, 55½c c. i. f. Buffalo.

Barley malt—Steady; Western, 60@67c.

Wheat—Receipts, 421,825 bu; exports, 75,666 bu; spot steady; No. 2 red, 76⅝c f. o. b. afloat. Options—Market opened easy under bearish cables, rallied on covering, but weakened again through dullness, and closed ⅛c net lower; January, 74⅜@74⅝c, closed at 74⅜c; May, 71¼@71⅝c, closed at 71¼c; December, 73⅜@73 13-16, closed at 73½c.

Corn—Receipts, 134,500 bu; exports, 20,669; spot steady; No. 2, 41c f. o. b. afloat. Options quiet but steady all morning on cables and light offerings; closed ⅛c higher; May, 39⅝@39⅞c, closed at 39⅝c; December, 39⅛@39¼c, closed at 39¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 73,200 bu. Spot market steady; No. 2, 31½@32c. Options dull.

Hops—Steady; State common to choice, 1896 crop, 7@8c; 1897 crop, 11@13c; 1898 crop, 19@21c; Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 7@8c; 1897 crop, 11@13c; 1898 crop, 19@21c.

Wool—Steady; fleece, 17@22c.

Cheese—Firm; large white, 9¾@10c; small white, 10@10¼c; large colored, 9¾@10c; small colored, 10@10¼c.

Tallow—Neglected; city, 3 7-16c; country, 3⅜@3½c. Rice—Firm; fair to extra, 4¾@6¼c. Molasses—Steady; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, 29@34c.

Metals—The firm fixing the settling price for leading miners and smelters at the West quotes lead at $3.45; copper, $12.75; casting copper, $11.75. The Metal Exchange issued no report today.

Cottonseed oil—Dull, but steady; prime crude, 17½@18c; do f. o. b. mills, 13½@14c; prime summer yellow, 21½@22c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime winter yellow, 27@28c.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled inactive, with scarcely five points variation from last night's prices, cables from Europe and Brazil being featureless and trading confined entirely to local operations, selling checked by small Brazilian receipts. Closed easy; net unchanged to 5 points lower; sales, 11,250 bags, including December, 5.40c; March, 5.70c; May, 5.80c; June, 5.90c; July, 5.95c; August, 6c; September, 6.05c; October, 6.10c. Spot coffee—Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 6⅝c; No. 7 jobbing, 6⅞c; mild steady; Cordova, 8@15c.

Sugar—Raw firm, but quiet; fair refining, 3 15-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 7-16c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c. Refined dull, nominal; mold A, 5½c; standard A, 5⅛c; confectioners' A, 5⅛c; cut loaf, 5⅝c; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5⅜c; granulated, 5⅛c; cubes, 5⅜c.

Cotton—The market showed some irregularity late in the session under realizing periods of covering and bear hammering, with the close at a net gain of 1 to 3 points. Estimated receipts at the ports: For the day, 53,000 bales, against 58,547 last week and 57,525 last year; for the week, 400,000, against 395,581 last week and 354,905 last year. Today's receipts at Memphis 5,106, against 3,702 last year, and at Houston 13,098, against 13,399 last year. Spot closed dull; middling uplands, 5⅝c; middling gulf, 5⅞c. Sales, 378 bales. Futures closed steady. December, 5.41c; January, 5.42c; February, 5.43c; March, 5.45c; April, 5.49c; May, 5.44c; June, 5.57c; July, 5.60c; August, 5.64c; September, 5.62c; October, 5.64c.

California dried fruits quiet; evaporated apples, common, 7@8c; prime, wire tray, 8@8½c; choice, 9@9¼c; fancy, 10c. Prunes, 4@10½c. Apricots, Royal, 11@14c; Moor Park, 14@17c. Peaches, unpeeled, 8¼@12½c; peeled, 18@20c.

Butter—Receipts, 3,862 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 15@23c; Elgins, 23c; factory, 12@14½c. Cheese—Receipts, 5,195 pkgs; steady; large white, 9¼@10c; small white, 10@10¼c; large colored, 9¾@10c; small colored, 10@10¼c. Eggs—Receipts, 4,779 pkgs; steady; Western, 26c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, dull and nominal; crushed, 5⅜c; powdered, 5⅜c; granulated, 5⅛c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 3.—Wheat futures were stationary throughout the session. May opened at 64¾c, sold to 64⅞c, and closed at 64¼@64⅜c. December closed at 62⅝c. Cash wheat was in fair demand. Buyers were not particularly anxious and sellers had to force matters considerably to dispose of offerings. Prices ruled about the same as yesterday. No. 1 Northern, 63¾@65c; to arrive, 63¾c; No. 2, 61½@62¼c; to arrive, 61¼c; No. 3, 60@61c. Flour—First patents, $3.65@3.75; second patents, $3.45@3.55; first clears, $2.60@2.70.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—Closing—Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 70¼c bid; track, 71c; December, 70½c asked; May, 69¼@69⅜c; July, 64c; No. 2 hard, 65c. Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 32¼c; December, 31½c bid; May, 32⅞c asked. Oats firm; No. 2 cash, 28c; track, 28½c; December, 27c bid; May, 27⅛@28c asked; No. 2 white, 30½c. Rye nominal, 52c. Flaxseed higher, 96½c. Whisky better at $1.26. Pork steady; standard mess, $8.00. Lard lower; prime, $4.95; choice, $5.00. Lead lower at $3.50. Spelter nominal, $5.15. Poultry dull; chickens, 5½@6c; ducks, 6@6½c; geese, 5@5½c; turkeys, 7@7½c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—Wheat firm; No. 1 hard, 63@63½c; No. 2, 62½@63c; No. 3, 59@62½c; No. 2 red, 66@67c; No. 3, 64@66c; No. 2 spring, 61½c; No. 3, 57@60½c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 31@31¼c; No. 2 white, 31½c; No. 3, 31c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 28½@29c. Rye higher; No. 2, 48c. Hay steady, unchanged. Butter steady; separator, 20c; dairy, 16c. Eggs steady; fresh, 20c. Receipts, wheat, 107 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 69c; December, 65¼c; May, 66¼c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¼c; December, 63½c bid; May, 65¼c bid; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c; No. 3 spring, 59½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c. Oats, 27@27¼c. Rye, 50c. Barley, 36@42c. Flax, $1.00½; December, 99c; May, $1.03½. Corn, 32¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 545,400 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 293,100 bu.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 3.—Close—Wheat—Cash No. 1 hard, 69c bid; No. 1 Northern, 65½c bid; No. 2 spring, 69½c bid. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 65⅜c bid; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c bid. Cash oats, 27@27½c. No. 2 rye, to arrive, 50c bid. No. 3 yellow corn, to arrive, 32¼c bid. Flax, to arrive, $1.00½ bid; December, 99c bid; May, $1.03½. The receipts of wheat were 82,425 bu; flax, 25,850 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 3.—Wheat—Lower, weak; No. 2 cash and December, 70¼c bid; May, 70⅝c bid. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 34¼c. Oats dull, unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 27c. Rye dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 54c bid. Cloverseed dull, higher; prime cash, new, $4.72½.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—Spirits turpentine closed firm at 36¾c bid. Resin firm. Quote: A, B, C, D, E, $1.00; F, $1.05; G, $1.10; H, $1.25; I, $1.35; K, $1.50; M, $1.60; N, $1.70; W G, $2.00; W W, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3.—Spirits turpentine firm at 34¾c. Resin firm at 97½c, $1.02½. Crude turpentine firm at $1.95, $2.00, and $2.00. Tar firm.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 3.—Corn active, firm; No. 2, 33¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 27@28c. Whisky firm on the basis of $1.20 for finished goods.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Movements of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Nov. 28	16,564	219	68,261	19,518
Tuesday, Nov. 29	3,800	576	41,513	15,642
Wednesday, Nov. 30	18,510	238	48,710	10,966
Thursday, Dec. 1	9,323	349	45,451	10,743
Friday, Dec. 2	3,431	130	41,816	10,419
Saturday, Dec. 3	600	50	29,000	3,000
Totals	52,228	1,662	274,751	70,288
Previous week	38,847	1,513	205,146	42,848
Cor. week 1897	63,348	1,588	212,967	69,634
Cor. week 1896	54,950	1,235	217,759	68,996
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 28	3,130	46	4,089	1,104
Tuesday, Nov. 29	1,184	4	5,042	1,581
Wednesday, Nov. 30	3,696	85	2,374	2,285
Thursday, Dec. 1	2,993	95	3,118	462
Friday, Dec. 2	1,656	30	3,474	3,417
Saturday, Dec. 3	300	30	1,000	1,500
Totals	12,959	290	19,097	10,349
Previous week	12,293	232	10,352	5,902
Cor. week 1897	19,624	407	24,133	10,695
Cor. week 1896	16,313	85	21,020	11,417

Receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep at the undermentioned markets for November, and the first eleven months of 1898, with comparisons:

NOVEMBER.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	198,163	912,668	289,276
Kansas City	183,152	353,206	83,114
Omaha	72,000	191,000	77,000
St. Louis	61,292	193,977	33,077
November, 1898	514,617	1,650,851	482,467
November, 1897	577,639	1,410,557	415,425
November, 1896	524,201	990,706	416,307
November, 1895	479,527	1,431,584	360,648

ELEVEN MONTHS.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,306,632	7,794,368	3,340,378
Kansas City	1,620,300	3,290,700	936,700
Omaha	769,200	1,818,600	1,044,700
St. Louis	624,000	1,496,700	418,200
Eleven months, 1898	5,320,632	14,400,368	5,739,978
Eleven months, 1897	5,508,548	13,402,085	5,534,493
Eleven months, 1896	5,173,073	11,678,899	5,131,142
Eleven months, 1895	5,926,549	11,339,344	4,601,871

Today's receipts are estimated at 19,000 cattle, 50,000 hogs, and 22,000 sheep, against 16,564 cattle, 68,261 hogs, and 19,518 sheep a week ago, and 16,106 cattle, 37,572 hogs, and 14,275 sheep the corresponding Monday a year ago. Receipts for the week ending next Saturday are estimated at 50,000 cattle, 250,000 hogs, and 71,000 sheep, against 46,995 cattle, 224,068 hogs, and 61,669 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 276,000, against 203,600 the previous week, 182,900 a year ago, and 179,500 two years ago. Armour headed the list with 78,600; Swift, 34,700; Anglo-American, 25,700; Boyd & Lunham, 13,000; Chicago, 25,000; Continental, 18,300; Hammond, 6,700; International, 19,500; Lipton, 13,500; Morris, 18,000; Viles & Robbins, 13,000; and city butchers, 10,000.

C. A. Mallory says that of the 35,000 hogs received here last week by his firm at least 90 per cent of them were from Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the largest percentage from Iowa and Indiana.

George Pratt, Frank Googins, John Cook, Charlie Lennon, and Fred Lennon, 55,000 and 250,000; Charlie Goepper and Lute Doty, 50,000 and 240,000; Harry Booth and Joe Osher, 50,000 and 250,000; Dave Googins, 75,000 and 275,000; James Turner, 52,000 and 250,000; Henry Lauer and Tom Van Nostrand, 50,000 and 230,000; and Bert Overman, 48,000 and 250,000.

Cattle—Saturday's receipts were estimated at 600, including quite a few "ordered-in" cattle, which sold at $5.25@5.90. The market was without quotable change, with dealers figuring on liberal receipts the coming week. During the week native beef cattle sold at $3.80@5.90, bulk at $4.60@5.25. Beef cattle closed 10@15c higher than a week ago. The quality during the week was the poorest of the season. Revised quotations follow:

Fancy beeves, 1,200@1,600 lbs.	$5.75@6.10
Choice to prime beeves, 1,100@1,400 lbs.	5.25@5.80
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,350 lbs.	4.80@5.30
Plain beef cattle, 950@1,300 lbs.	4.10@4.90
Common to choice fed Western steers	4.40@5.45
Fair to choice fed Texans	3.85@4.80
Choice to fancy cows and heifers	3.75@4.65
Fair to good beef cows	2.75@3.70
Inferior to best canning cows	1.85@2.70
Calves, good to fancy veal	4.75@6.75
Calves, plain to good heavy	3.00@4.75
Feeding cattle, 600@1,000 lbs.	2.80@4.35
Poor to choice bulls, 1,000@1,500 lbs.	2.40@4.10

Hogs—Saturday's market was active and prices ruled steady to strong. During the week prices fluctuated within about 5c range. The market, taking the entire week, never was any steadier. Armour bought 78,600, and eleven packers slaughtered 276,000 during the week, being 84,000 more than the total combined receipts at Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis. Including 13,000 received by Viles & Robbins, our receipts for the week were 287,700, the largest since the corresponding week in 1891, when 296,052 arrived. The four leading Western markets received 488,000 last week, being the largest on record, 136,000 more than the previous week, and 114,000 more than a year ago. Combined receipts at the four markets last month (including 46,500 received by Viles & Robbins direct at their packing-house), were the largest on record for any month, or a total of 1,699,000, against 1,410,557 a year ago, and only 990,706 in November, 1896. Counting hogs received outside of the Chicago Stock-Yards, the four markets received 14,900,000 the first eleven months of 1898, being the largest on record, 1,500,000 more than a year ago, and 3,222,000 more than two years ago. In November, 1893, the four markets received only 836,500, or less than half as many as arrived last month. Receipts promise to continue liberal all through the present season. Saturday's sales ranged at $3.20@3.47½, bulk $3.37½@3.42½; pigs, $2.60@3.35, bulk $3.10@3.25. Revised quotations follow:

Choice to fancy, 260@400 lbs	$3.45@3.47½
Fair to choice heavy packing	3.35@3.45
Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs	3.35@3.45
Rough heavy packing	3.20@3.30
Assorted light, 140@195-lb pigs	3.30@3.42½
Common to choice light mixed	3.20@3.35
Common to good, 80@125-lb pigs	3.00@3.30
Culls and poor stuff	1.00@2.80

Sheep—There was no change in this branch of the trade. Prices ruled steady to strong. Exporters bought 3,500 head of 128@137-lb Westerns Friday and Saturday at $3.90. Revised quotations follow:

Good to choice native wethers	4.00@4.30
Common to choice mixed natives	2.75@4.10
Fair to prime Western muttons	3.40@4.15
Common to good Western feeders	3.50@3.90
Fair to fancy yearlings	4.30@4.80
Native lambs, choice to fancy	5.10@5.60
Native lambs, poor to good	3.75@5.00
Feeding lambs, fair to choice	4.50@4.85
Good to fancy Western lambs	4.80@5.30

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady; native beef steers, $4.00@5.30; Western steers, $3.70@4.30; Texas steers, $3.30@3.90; cows and heifers, $3.20@4.00; canners, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.40; bulls, stags, etc., $2.40@3.80. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market shade stronger; heavy, $3.25@3.30; mixed, $3.27½@3.30; light, $3.30@3.37½; pigs, $3.00@3.25; bulk of sales, $3.27½@3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 800; market steady; native muttons, $3.80@4.35; Westerns, $3.50@4.20; stockers, $2.75@3.75; lambs, $4.00@5.25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,008; no trading; market steady; cables steady; exports, 877 cattle and 3,496 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 111; little doing; market barely steady; veals, common to fair, $4.62½@7.00; grassers and Westerns steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,236; sheep, 15@25c lower; lambs dull, steady to 10c higher; sheep, common to prime, $2.50@4.35; culls, $2.00; lambs, $5.00@5.80. Hogs—Receipts, 5,354; market dull at $3.35@3.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; including 250 Texans; market steady; native shipping steers, $4.25@5.20; light and dressed beef and butchers' steers, $3.00@4.95; stockers and feeders, $2.70@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.35; Texas and Indian steers, $2.90@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.15@3.20. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market steady; Yorkers, $3.15@3.25; packers, $3.20@3.35; butchers, $3.30@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 100; market steady.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts today consisted mostly of feeders. The market was steady, with trading slow. Considerable activity was shown in the trading of hogs, although prices ruled a shade lower. Cattle receipts, 849; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 4,879; heavy, $3.35@3.40; mediums, $3.32@3.35; light, $3.30@3.35; pigs, $2.90@3.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 800; market steady; bulk of sales, $3.25@3.40; heavies, $3.30@3.42; packers, $3.25@3.47; mixed, $3.20@3.35; lights, $3.32; Yorkers, $3.30@3.32; pigs, $2.80@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; lambs, $4.00@5.25; muttons, $2.00@4.25.

JONES PREACHES ON PRIESTS.

Pastor of All-Souls' Church Says They Made Many Contributions to Civilization.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, in his third sermon at All Souls' Church yesterday on Hebrew literature, had a good word to say for the priest. He said:

"Note the contributions to civilization that the priest has given us. It was the priests of Jewry that gave us the Sabbath day, the one day of rest in seven, one of the most fundamental corner-stones of corporate life and the individual sanity of body and mind. It was the priest who gave us the holy days. It was the priest who gave us marriage as a sacrament, the home altar, and baptismal consecration. It was the priest who gave us the wayside shrines and the noble temples, the mighty cathedrals of history. Let the great buildings pass in review from the pyramids on the banks of the Nile down through the Pantheon, the Parthenon, St. Peter, and the great cathedrals of Milan, Cologne, and Westminster, to the humblest Quaker meeting-house on the Western prairie, to which weary feet have carried discouraged souls, there to find refreshment and renewal, and you have only witnessed some of the contributions of the priest to better the life of the race.

"Recall the blessed texts that have been saturated with association; the stately ritual that has soothed and refined feverish multitudes; the splendid oratorios and mighty anthems that connect the creative power of the solitary genius with the needs of the unenkindled multitudes; all the way from Mozart's Requiem down to the lisping blessing at the table of the backwoodsman's home, and you witness the power of the priest."

TWO CHURCHES ARE DEDICATED

Swedish Salem Baptist Congregation Holds First Services in New Edifice—German Zion Society.

The new Swedish Salem Baptist Church, Oakley avenue and Twenty-second place, was thronged yesterday with worshipers attending the dedication services. In the morning the Sunday school was led by E. J. Nordlander, the Swedish Sunday school missionary of Illinois. The Rev. C. A. Johanson, the first pastor of the congregation, made the dedication prayer, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. P. A. Hjelm of the Second Swedish Baptist Church. The symphony choir of the First Swedish Baptist Church furnished the music. Professor C. G. Lagregren of the Scandinavian Theological School of the University of Chicago and the Rev. A. G. Hall preached in the evening.

The German Zion society of the Protestant Methodist Church dedicated its new place of worship, 7932 Chauncey avenue, Grand Crossing, yesterday. Three dedicatory services were held during the day, one at 10:30 in the morning, the Rev. S. Heininger of Elkhart, Ind., President of the Protestant Methodist conference, preaching in German. The Rev. W. J. Libberton, pastor of the Ingleside Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, preached a sermon in English at 2:30 p. m., and at 7 p. m. the Rev. J. H. Simons, pastor of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, preached in both German and English. The Rev. John C. Ludwig is pastor of the new church.

PRIEST LECTURES IN IRISH.

Father McFadden of County Donegal Addresses Chicago Gaelic League in Language of Emerald Isle.

The Chicago Gaelic league held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Room 404 of the City Hall and listened to an address on the Gaelic or Irish language delivered by the Rev. James McFadden of Gweedore, County Donegal, Ireland. Father McFadden is a recognized authority on all subjects relating to the Gaelic language, and his lecture was delivered in the old tongue of the Emerald Isle.

The Gaelic league, which was organized in 1885, has for its object the perpetuation of the Gaelic language, once the national tongue of Ireland. In its salient features the Gaelic of Ireland is closely allied with the language of the Highland Scots—so much so that efforts are being made to secure the coöperation of some of the Scottish societies in the work of the Gaelic league.

The officers of the society are: Michael O'Galleger, President; Miss May Keohane, Secretary; William Raleigh, Story-Teller; and Daniel Sheehan, Bard. The meetings of the league are held weekly, and, so far as possible, are conducted in the Gaelic tongue.

OSHKOSH ELKS' MEMORIAL.

Lodge of Sorrow Meets and Holds Services in Honor of Members Who Have Died.

Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The second annual lodge of sorrow of the Oshkosh Lodge of Elks was held this afternoon. The lodge has lost two members during the last two years, George W. Athearn, proprietor of the Athearn Hotel, in this city, and the Athearn Hotel at Ashland, who died Sept. 1, 1897, and Robert Brand Jr., who died of typhoid fever at Chickamauga July 5, 1898. He was chief musician of the Second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers. The ceremonies were held in the Grand Opera-House. F. C. Walker of the Oshkosh Northwestern presided at the meeting, Colonel H. I. Wood, State Senator-elect, delivered the eulogy, and Adjutant General C. R. Boardman the memorial address.

Evanston Church Loses a Pastor.

The Rev. A. W. Ringland preached his last sermon as pastor of the South Evanston Presbyterian Church last evening. He spoke on the subject: "Left in the Keeping of God." The Rev. Mr. Ringland has held the pastorate of the Evanston church for nearly two years, and was compelled to resign on account of ill-health.

TEXT IS A WIDER NATION.

EXPANSION SERVES AS A THEME IN CHICAGO PULPITS.

Dr. S. J. McPherson Treats of "Our New Responsibilities," Showing So-Called "Imperialism" Is No Novel Thing for the United States Government—Cites Examples from History—Bishop Fallows Points Out the Destiny of the People.

National expansion was the central thought in sermons by Bishop Fallows and the Rev. Dr. S. J. McPherson yesterday, the former at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church and the latter at the Second Presbyterian.

"Our New National Responsibilities" was the topic under which Dr. McPerson sought to show that the so-called "imperialism" advocated by the United States is not new, but only one in a series of territorial acquisitions by the American government, differing in method. The American people, he thought, could be trusted to solve the new question rightly.

"The average judgment of humanity is better than any one man's views," he said. "We should trust the body of humanity; trust the people. There will probably be mistakes made, but the people are a good deal more likely to solve them than you or I.

"Some people say this is the greatest crisis this government has ever gone through. Every crisis is the greatest in somebody's eye. The present is only one in a series of territorial acquisitions by the United States.

Examples in History.

"There never was a territory more absolutely governed than the great Northwest territory, and yet that was governed by four men. It followed immediately the adoption of the American constitution. Study that. Alaska was on our hands seventeen years before Congress turned its attention to it. We are undertaking a thing that is not new. But we need to be watchful. It's not your duty nor my duty to settle a long future for the nation. Which ever way we go it has to be in some part a process of experimentation.

"Porto Rico is coming. The probabilities are that whether we like it or not the Philippines are coming, too. To those that come we need to give, first, education.

"We want education for this work at home. Some of my friends tell me we aren't fit for this new task because we haven't finished our own task. When we reach that stage we'll be wiped off the earth. There are nations in Europe today that are going down, down, because they haven't anything to do or to interest themselves in. How long did it take to make Christians out of the Scotch Highlanders and the Anglo-Saxons? Give these people a little time and perhaps you'll get this problem solved."

Bishop Fallows' Sermon.

Bishop Fallows' theme was "The Shaking of the Nations." He said:

"The prophet Haggai announces in wonderfully significant language, 'I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come,' or, as the revised version reads, 'The desirable things of all nations shall come' (into his glorious temple). The words have been applied by general consent to the coming of the Christ as the desire of all nations.

"In a most important sense Christ is ever coming to the world and to his church. There is a continual shaking of 'the heavens and the earth' in the political changes which are taking place to herald his coming and to increase the glory of his church. He has just come anew in the reconstruction of the map of the globe by the splendid deeds of American heroes, both on sea and land. The words of inspiration are true today as when uttered thousands of years ago, 'The kings of the earth set themselves and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against his anointed.'

"All Europe, with a single exception, may impugn our motives and deride our humanitarian impulses and designs. But with an unshaken confidence in the God of heaven, and in the manifest destiny he has marked out for us in sending forth his light and truth, we can echo the psalmist's jubilant utterances: 'Ask of me and I will give thee the nations for thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.'"

SMITH DISCOURSES ON REFORM.

Says the Social Order Has Been Wrong Since the Tragedy in Adam's Family.

At the Union Christian Church, People's Institute, last night, the pastor, J. H. O. Smith, in a prelude said: "The social order has been wrong ever since the tragedy in Adam's family, and for the same reason. The habit of so-called social reformers to arraign the church and pulpit, if the worst claimed were true, is as though Abel were charged with the responsibility of his own death.

"God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself and Christ is in the church reconciling men to each other. The Christian's relations to Christ determines his relation to his fellow-men and organizes the church around Christ, who animates and directs it as the head does the body. On the first pentecost after Christ's resurrection the church was organized with 3,000 members, and the love of God, shed abroad in their hearts by the holy spirit, prompted them, when the emergency arose, to share their possessions with each other as each had need. They did not begin by sharing property and then becoming Christians.

"Some of our social reformers seem to believe that no man can live a good life until his economic conditions are improved, so they insist that the pulpit is a failure unless it exhausts its time and effort in the advocacy of tax reform, socialism, etc., as necessary before men can be regenerated so that Christ should have said: 'Seek first proper economic conditions and the kingdom of God shall be added unto you.' The kingdom of God must first be within men and then the brotherhood growing out of the recognition of God's fatherhood will adjust the strained and unnatural relations between men. If the strife for precedence crowds thousands to the wall it is because the gospel has not been recognized and accepted by the strong."

POWER OF THE PEOPLE'S VOICE.

The Rev. P. F. Matzinger Discusses the Influence of National Character When Expressed.

"Is the Voice of the People the Voice of God?" was the theme of the Rev. P. F. Matzinger's sermon last night at the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church. He said:

"To see the President of the United States, who is eminent among our statesmen of good sense, go through this country with an ear open and quick to catch the meaning of the voice of the people, changing his policy not a little in regard to the disposition of the conquered islands, gives us an interesting subject to think on. The voice of the people has with us become the great power that coerces the public servants to heed its demands, and President, legislator, and political machine—the latter rather reluctantly, to be sure—obey it.

"In working out our national salvation on these lines we have found that the voice of the people is not infallible and therefore not to be introduced with 'Thus saith the Lord.' At the same time we have found that no modern oracle so nearly approaches inerrancy, and the more that voice is heard and heeded the safer will be the nation. As a nation we are repenting of the homage paid that usurper demigod—the well-nigh almighty party boss.

"So much seems true, that the voice of the people is the best wisdom that a nation can produce and most safe to follow. But, after all, it cannot be better than the character of the people. It is the voice of God only in the degree in which it is the voice of the godly people."

THOMSON TALKS ABOUT SATAN.

Pastor of Unity Church Says His Prospects Are Bright Right Here in Chicago.

In his morning sermon at Unity Church yesterday the Rev. J. S. Thomson, preaching from the subject, "Has Satan Conquered God?" said that the answer must be yes, if people were to believe as their ancestors believed.

"We hear," he said, "in the Old and New Testaments of the works of Satan. What are they? I think they can be classified under the heads of ignorance, sin, and misery. Ignorance is the mother of sin; persons who have knowledge do not put their hands in the fire.

"Concerning the question, 'Has Satan conquered God?' if we believe that Satan has been able to take one-third of God's forces and keep them, then Satan is the victor. God placed two persons in a chosen spot. Satan came in and won their hearts and has kept those of their descendants—these would seem to be defeats for God.

"Today there are in the world 1,200,000,000 souls who have not Christ. By the dream of our ancestors these are lost. It looks like Satan's victory. His prospects are bright right here in Chicago. We would say that a wise father would not introduce a tempter into his family. Would the wise God who made this universe be more foolish than a foolish father?

"If we say that Satan represents the struggle between the soul and the body then he has not conquered. It is that struggle that develops us, the obstacle we must overcome to gain strength. We are made to work, study, and fight. Let us thank God those ancestors of ours were able to face their awful dreams and to lift us to a plane where we can see with a truer light."

PERCIVAL ON "INFANT VOICE."

Preaches at the Normal Park Church on the Lesson in a Child's Words.

The Rev. H. Atwood Percival of the Normal Park Congregational Church preached last evening on "The Infant Voice." He said:

"The infant voice is not the jargon it seems to be. It speaks a language and points a moral. And the language and the moral to the parent form themselves into the challenge, 'Feed me,' 'Clothe me,' 'Teach me,' and this in turn means, 'Be diligent and sober for my sake.' It speaks not only to the parent, but to the Christian. It says, 'Pray for me and teach me to pray.' It says to the father and mother 'Are you Christians? If not, O why, why was I ever born? If you are not Christians you have launched me on a cruel sea.'

"It is only when the curtain round an infant's cot is filled with the breath of Christian parents' prayers that hope sits smiling at the helm and the small bark stems the storms. Let that soft west wind of Christian faith waft the young life out from the home port on the stormy world and whatever be the currents and tides, the adverse gales, and lurking breakers, the end is sure. If the child cry says 'Feed me,' it says 'Feed me with Christ'; if it says 'Clothe me,' it says 'Clothe me with Christ'; if it says 'Cleanse me,' it says 'Teach me of Christ.'

"Change places, O ye sages, and put the infant in the teacher's chair. Like Christ, then, we set a little child in the midst of you as a model for your imitation. Let him rebuke your affectations, your bigotry, pedantry, and pride, and teach you simplicity of character and purity of life."

Zulus Fear the Mother-in-Law.

Among the mysterious customs of the Zulus is the dread which the married man has of his mother-in-law. He is afraid to meet her, and always holds up his shield to screen him from her glance when he passes her dwelling.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF—

THE AMERICA NATIONAL BANK

of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business December 1st, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,887,884.56	
Demand loans	1,434,354.87	
		$5,322,239.43
Overdrafts		3,755.19
U. S. 4 per cent bonds		150,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		19,000.00
Other marketable bonds [cost]		173,239.74
Cash	$1,656,462.97	
Clearing-house checks	331,681.69	
Due from banks	2,141,354.59	
Due from Treasurer U. S.	11,050.00	
		4,140,549.25
Total		$9,808,783.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided Profits	87,497.64
Reserved for taxes	12,500.00
Deposits	8,208,785.97
Total	$9,808,783.61

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E. A. Shedd.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

Statement at the close of business December 1st, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,136,606.16
Overdrafts		609.55
U. S. bonds at par		50,600.00
Other bonds and stocks at market value		1,050,688.50
Internal revenue stamps		3,949.43
Banking house and safe deposit vaults		235,000.00
Due from banks & U. S. Treasurer	$2,800,381.62	
Cash on hand	5,409,269.38	8,209,651.00
		$15,686,504.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	707,593.03
Deposits	12,978,911.61
	$15,686,504.64

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Chicago National Bank

At the Close of Business Dec. 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,978,287.51
Overdrafts		24,730.63
U. S. bonds for circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		50,000.00
Other bonds on hand		2,318,036.47
CASH ASSETS—		
Cash on hand	$3,050,656.38	
Due from Banks	3,338,176.81	
Checks for Clearings	334,816.74	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	11,250.00	
		6,734,899.93
Total		$13,155,954.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 500,000.00
Surplus Fund		500,000.00
Undivided Profits		130,543.02
Dividends Unpaid		195.00
Bank Notes outstanding		15,000.00
Individual deposits	$10,329,801.65	
Due Banks	1,680,414.87	
		12,010,216.52
Total		$13,155,954.54

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F. M. BLOUNT, Cashier.
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REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

FORT DEARBORN NATIONAL BANK,

CHICAGO,

At close of business Dec. 1st, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,344,220.16
Overdrafts	1,062.38
Due from U. S. Treas., 5 per cent fund	2,250.00
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	15,634.50
U. S. Bonds and Premiums	327,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	180,553.76
Cash and Sight Exchange	1,390,053.97
	$3,260,774.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided Profits	8,267.37
Dividends Unpaid	82.50
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	2,607,424.90
	$3,260,774.77

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NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

Condition at close of business Dec. 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,798,767.51
Overdrafts	5,576.13
U. S. Bonds and Premium	418,739.50
Other Bonds	17,007.88
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	53,902.12
Cash and Sight Exchange	4,321,816.47
Total	$9,615,809.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits (net)	184,508.02
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	8,386,301.59
Total	$9,615,809.61

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REOPRT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Bankers' National Bank

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

At the close of business Dec. 1st, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,450,337.89
Overdrafts	1,535.74
U. S. bonds & premium thereon	373,175.00
Other bonds [Chicago Drainage 5s]	121,328.05
Stocks and securities	8,342.07
Real estate, furniture & fixtures	25,662.15
Cash and sight exchange	4,253,496.87
	$8,233,877.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	138,020.31
Circulating notes	225,000.00
Deposits	6,869,432.07
Dividends unpaid	1,425.00
	$8,233,877.28

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SEEDS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Government Has Long Had Plan in View of Increasing Vegetable Resources About Manila.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 3.—That the administration at Washington was fully determined to hold the Philippines as long ago as July 1 is shown by the fact that large quantities of vegetable seeds were sent from this city on transports on June 29 to Manila. Tons of cauliflower, carrot, lettuce, melon, onion, parsnip, spinach, corn, peas, and tomatoes, and other seeds were included in this consignment, which was addressed to various military officers in the Philippines.

The design of the Department of Agriculture, which has this matter in charge, is to experiment with all common vegetables and see whether they will flourish in the hill country in the Island of Luzon. A large amount of seed potatoes will soon be sent to Manila and will be distributed free among the natives, who will be encouraged to grow them for American consumption. The only potatoes in Manila are imported from Spain.

This week 130 tons of fresh vegetables were landed at Manila. They were shipped from this city on Oct. 29 and were distributed among the troops as soon as landed.

UTAH SENATOR ON PHILIPPINES.

Opinion of Joseph L. Rawlins as to What Shall Be Done with the Islands.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Senator Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah, who arrived here tonight, expressed himself regarding the Philippines as fololws:

"At first blush I would be inclined to oppose the annexation of the islands, especially if it necessitated the subjugation of the natives.

"Still, if we do not take the islands what is to be done with them? The insurgents appear to be in control of a good deal of the territory, and if they have achieved their independence we might recognize it and permit them to set up their own government. I should certainly oppose annexation as the result of a war against them.

"However, the spectre of 'imperialism' has no terrors for me. Expansion means the enlargement and development of the country and its sphere of action; it means greater growth and continued progress; but these things must come naturally and not as a result of measures that are incompatible with a republic such as ours."

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Cor. Marshfield..R. M. WILSON.
Cor. Robey......C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. California..JOHN RITTER.
Cor. Francisco..F. K. KELLET.
HALSTED STREET—
260..........JOHN P. LEE.
802..........E. BEHRENS.
747 S. Halsted..H. A. BISCHOFF.
HARRISON STREET—
750..........F. F. FISKE.
Cor. Oakley-av..D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224..........JOHN S. HOTTINGER.
Cor. Belden-av..A. W. ANDERSON.
Cor. Wrightwood.A. DAIGER.
720..........G. M. BOALCH.
1659..........W. KRAMER.
2520..........V. KREMER.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845..........A. N. BOE.
SOUTHPORT AVENUE—
Cor. Roscoe.....F. J. BERGER.
BARRY AVENUE—
Cor. Evanston...JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE—
1336..........A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH HALSTED STREET—
1748..........ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE—
161..........C. E. KREZMENSKI.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio-st.....H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut-st.J. C. PICKARD.
Cor. Goethe-st..R. E. RHODE.
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Cor. Halsted....GUS EGGERS.
RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio.......C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET—
Cor. Townsend..R. H. BARBER.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Ontario....J. A. THOMAS.
Cor. Oak........G. W. HERZBURG.
Cor. Division...F. H. AHLBORN.
Cor. Eugenie....STOLZ & GRADY.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison....R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland..HIGH SCHOOL PHAR.
(Schroeder & Van Nice).

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AVONDALE, ILL.......L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN, ILL..........A. H. LOOMIS.
EVANSTON, ILL.—
1579 Maple-av.....JOHN COOPER.
LA GRANGE, ILL.....H. P. HARTER & CO.
RAVENSWOOD.........C. W. COLLENDER.
WINNETKA, ILL......GARRISON BROS.
GROSS PARK, ILL....V. KREMER.
DOWNERS GROVE....W. S. SUTTON.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FOX TERRIER NAMED "JOKER"; spot on right eye. Return to 434 Oak-st.; reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—KATE WARD WILL HEAR OF something to her benefit by sending address to Postoffice Box 761, Cincinnati, O.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

PERSONAL—IF YOUR HAIR IS NOT SATISfactory it can be made so safely, quickly, lastingly, and at slight expense. Gray hair restored to its original color, bleached hair to any shade, falling hair stopped, luxuriant hair produced. Booklet and particulars free. Imperial Chem. Mfg. Co., 292 Fifth-av., New York, Dept. No. 6.
E. BURNHAM,
71 State-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—MINERAL RUBBER ASPHALT vs. coal tar roofs; architects and owners should consult Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.; their united interests demand this; estimates furnished free.

PERSONAL—30 YEARS OF PRACTICAL EXperience enables us to successfully treat epileptic fits, blood and skin diseases. EPILEPTIC REMEDY CO., Suite 303, 167 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—THE NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW will liquidate your debts and prevent persecution by collectors. Get information of CHAS. H. LEECH, Atty. in U. S. courts, 405 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—HAIR ON FEMALE FACE—
On men's cheeks above beard line.
Moles, etc., destroyed by electric needle. Book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—WANTED—LOWEST PRICE FOR binding in cloth 500 books, about size of Daily News Almanac. Address J. M. C., 1044 W. 12th-st., top flat.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—VAPOR BATHS, ALL KINDS, TO be closed out. 78 State-st., Room 54.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTCHER, WELL EXperienced, steady, and good cutter. Address B D 908, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — MORNINGS AND evenings for board or room; any kind of work; young man; best references. J 148, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT cook, also general housework; good references. 189 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG GIRL FOR second work and assist with a child; $2.50 or $3 wanted. Address J 151, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER by young woman with child 2 years old; widower's home preferred. 227 Huron-st., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG CANADIAN French lady as housekeeper in widower's family. Address J 145, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience, mercantile and insurance; Remington; references; salary $12 to start. Address D 757, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

INSTALLMENT BOOK SALESMAN—BY CHAS. Scribner's Sons, to call and see the 20 different propositions offered in connection with Scribner's Magazine; great opportunities for Christmas trade. 334 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT, EDUcated salesman for permanent position. Call on E. A. REASER, care A. F. Sheldon & Co., 521 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN—TO REPRESENT A NEW YORK manufacturer of artificial flowers. Address, references and salary expected, to manufacturer, P. VAGLIO, 67 W. 3d-st., New York.

Trades.

CUTTER — MERCHANT TAILOR.
362 State-st.

DENTISTS—2 GOOD DENTISTS.
DR. METZE & SONS, 209 Inter Ocean Bldg.

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MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE—SPLENdid chance for applicants from country and city; only 8 weeks required; positions guaranteed; tools presented; wages Sat. from start; write today for particulars. Moler's Barber College, Clark and Van Buren-sts.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—EDUCATED AND ENERGETIC; SALary or guarantee; 10 to 12. DODD, MEAD & CO., Room 513 Rand McNally Bldg.

PORTER—WHITE MAN OF NEAT APPEARance. Six Little Tailors, 78 Madison-st.

WINDOW TRIMMER AND FLOORWALKER, competent, for a large store out of the city; must have good record; give age, length of experience, and salary wanted. Address C K 717, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CORRESPONDENT—LADY, FOR ANSWERING letters and developing a mail order department; must command good literature, have executive ability, tact, and business experience. Answer, submitting references. Address P. O. Box 307, Chicago.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID — YOUNG GIRL. MONTE Carlo Hotel, 412 State-st.; Canadian preferred.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; no washing; German preferred; can stay home nights. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. 3747 Rhodes-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; three in family; must have references. 7 Scott-st., Flat B, 2d floor.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY; EXPERIenced; rapid operator. 21, 241 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT in every town to secure subscribers to the Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION; THE greatest agents' seller ever produced; every user of pen and ink buys it on sight; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—NEW GOODS, $5 PER DAY SURE. American Art Glass Co., 708 Penn-av., Pittsburg, Pa.

DRESSMAKING.

STOREY'S LADIES' TAILOR AND MILLINery College, 1731 Michigan-blvd., is the most thorough college of the kind in the U. S. owned and conducted by practical ladies' tailors; open Monday and Wednesday evenings.

LEARN DRESSMAKING, LADIES' TAILORING, and millinery; perfect fitting patterns 50c, cut to order. McDOWELL'S School, 78 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—WE HAVE THE BEST TREATment known for alcoholism, and can give highest financial references. We wish parties [physicians preferred] to organize stock companies with $5,000 cash capital and manage branch offices in leading cities. The money of each company to be used in that special city to push the business, and expended by parties contributing it. Business thoroughly established in St. Louis and very remunerative. Inebriates' Immune Co., St. Louis, Mo.

CHANCE FOR A GOOD BUSINESS—
On account of the death of a member of the firm we will sell for cash a three-fourths [¾] interest or all of an established and good paying drug store in Topeka, Kansas.
Good soda water trade. Absolutely free from debt or mortgage. Invoice low, $5,800.
We solicit correspondence. Address
PROBATE JUDGE, Topeka, Kansas.

PATENT ON HIGH CLASS GERM-PROOF filter for sale at a low price. Can be produced at low cost. Call or address W. J. SENG, 90 E. Ohio-st.

FOR SALE—MY HALF INTEREST FOR $2,500; party must have $500 cash; clear yearly $4,000; reason for selling, I am going West. Address H 157, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address B. HOLLENBECK, 127 Market-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WAGON SHOP; DOING first-class business; good reason for selling. 605 W. Lake-st.

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STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING, by experienced men and padded vans; auctioneers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 43d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1205.

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1839 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT WELL FURnished rooms; excellent table, prices reasonable.

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WANTED—TO RENT—W. S. REAL ESTATE; rents collected; satisfaction guaranteed; bank and commercial refs. A. F. WEIR & CO., 282 to 288 Ogden-av., cor. Van Buren. 'Phone W. 888.

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Offices for manufacturers' agents; all conveniences. Garden City Building, 56 Fifth-av.

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TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc. complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
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TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, FLOORS, hotels, and offices in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main 1899.

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23 Ewing-pl., near Robey, North and Milwaukee-avs.—Elegant private residence neighborhood, no noise from st. traffic, the most successful retreat in the city for ladies before and during confinement, or kindred peculiar ailments. Our latest scientific methods with strict antiseptic precautions insure absolute success. We have saved lives jeopardized by the incompetent. Beware of imposters who promise much, but give no relief. Our experienced surgeons and nurses appeal to you in the name of humanity to make rigid investigation before trusting your health, money, and good name to the unscrupulous. Every case is diagnosed by a most searching examination. Fees according to conditions. We are reasonable, honorable, and confidential. DR. NAHIN, Supt.; MRS. DR. JOHNSON, Sec. Consultation-room, 155 STATE-ST., 3d floor. Hours, 9 to 6. Sun., 10 to 2. Call or write at office or sanitarium.

EASTERN SANITARIUM, 182 STATE-ST., Suite 50, next door to Fair, opp. Palmer House.

Treats all female complaints. Uses the mildest methods and greatest precautions. All diseases peculiar to the female sex may be trusted to our care. We use the latest scientific methods. NO PAIN; NO DANGER. Thoroughly reliable and efficient. Elegant steam-heated rooms. Confinements. Infants adopted. Male and female physicians. Trained nurses. Prices reasonable. Kind attention. Clean, motherly home. Those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited. Take one to work for board. Consultation free. Letters answered.
Hours, 9—6; Sunday, 10—2.

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All female complaints and irregularities successfully treated by the leading specialist in Chicago, regular graduate of 20 years' experience, whose treatment is positively guaranteed in every case; those who have been unsuccessfully treated elsewhere especially invited.
Elegant accommodations provided; confidential advice on subjects of a delicate nature.
LADY PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE.
DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG.
Hours, 9 to 6. Sunday, 2 to 5.

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MRS. DR. GERICKE
takes ladies during confinement; babies adopted; treats female complaints and irregularities; success positively guaranteed; information any kind free.

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MRS. DR. CZARA, SPECIALIST IN ALL DELIcate diseases and irregularities of women; private home for patients in confinement cases; infants adopted; advice free. 279 W. Adams-st.

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DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours 9 to 7; Sundays 10 to 5.

210 STATE—DR. LOUISE BROWN TREATS FEmale complaints; no matter what your case.

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THE EMINENT SPIRIT MEDIUM,
has located permanently at 2925 Cottage Grove-av., and can be consulted on all affairs of life. Honest, fearless, and capable, he fully realizes the responsible position in which his remarkable gift places him, and will exert himself to the uttermost to please and benefit his patrons. If you are interested in sickness, deaths, changes, travels, lawsuits, business transactions, wills, deeds, mortgages, lost or absent friends—in a word, whatever may be your troubles, suspicions, or desires, call on this gifted man and he will send you away happier, wiser, and bolder than ever before. He advises you through his spirit guides by a higher than human power as to the proper course to pursue. Fee, $1 and $2. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sunday. Letters with $1 answered.
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HEALTH, WEALTH, HAPPINESS,
BY CONSULTING PROF. C. F. LEON,
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Advice on business, speculation, investments, patents, lawsuits, all business transactions, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

MRS. BRYON, ACADEMY OF PALMISTRY, ASTrology, and clairvoyancy, gives names, dates, facts, and valuable advice on all matters of life; "Gipsy lucky jewel" given to each patron free. Fee, $1 and $2. Hours 9 to 9. Letters ans. by inclosing $1. Apartment N, 2235 Cottage Grove-av.

MME. FISHER, THE MOST WONDERFUL trance medium of the age; consult her on any matter; get truthful revelations. 562 Wabash-av.

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A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT. BREDT & CO., smelters, 65 E. Washington-st., top fl., rear.

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TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

STENOGRAPHER WOULD LIKE LOAN OF A Remington or Densmore typewriting machine in exchange for work. T. FRANK, 62d and Drexel.

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FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PHYSICIAN'S GALvanic-faradic battery; cheap. 899 Washington-blvd.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

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WANTED — ONE SECOND-HAND BENCH lathe, with chucks. Inquire 253 S. Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 1, 1898. —Mess. James A. Bingham and C. E. Woodruff of Chicago have ceased their connection with our firms.
BROWNING, KING & CO.,
HENRY W. KING & CO.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—AUDITORIUM TOWER.
Branches in fifty American and European cities.

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FINE PORTLAND CUTTERS FOR SALE; wholesale and retail; get our prices. GEO. GREDE & BRO., 250 Reed-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

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FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 Randolph-st.

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H. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHest prices for gentlemen's cast-off clothing.

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FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCES on 34th-st., at Cottage Grove-av., near Groveland and Woodland Parks, one block from the lake. A new, clean, reputable residence neighborhood; will be sold at minimum cost on 10 years' time; interest from 4 to 6 per cent, depending on first payment; purchasers should thoroughly investigate these houses before buying; 30 are already under roof, and several completed, and balance soon will be; prices from $12,000 to $18,000, with full-sized lot to each house; title perfect; guarantee policy by Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to each purchaser free, in addition to complete abstract. Particulars, inquire D. G. HAMILTON, 100 Washington-st., or JOHN WAIN, up to noon each day, 303 Tacoma Building, or at the buildings every day. Inspection of residences invited.

FOR SALE—BIG SACRIFICE—NEW 3 STORY stone front flat building, 6408 Ingleside-av., 6, 7, and 7 rooms each; interior in oak; steam heat and hot water; hardwood polished floors; rental $960 per year; lot 25x125; $7,250 takes it this week; only $3,750 cash required, balance can run at 6 per cent. M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SNAP — WABASH-AV., brick residence, near 44th, with 50 ft.; good barn; only $9,500; must sell. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEyards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, RIVERSIDE, RIVER frontage, good house, barn; worth $13,500; price $8,000 cash. Frank R. Lindop & Co., 917 Cham. Com.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HAVE 20 ACRES IN WAUKEGAN, $10,000, mortgage $2,000; want clear or nearly clear flats.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st. [S.]

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WANTED—CORNER ON A BUSINESS ST., VAcant or cheap improvements. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

WANTED—WEST SIDE VACANT; WILL GIVE S. Side new residence or new 3-flat bldg.
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TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM, 125 FEET RIPE vacant, near Garfield Park; $14,000; clear.
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LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, VACANT, AND IMproved. No commission, attorney fee, or charge for drawing papers; at 5½ and 6 per cent in amounts from $1,500 to $10,000. Lower rates on large amounts. Loans under $1,500 at 6½ per cent. Chicago money. Borrower pays only for continuation of abstract, recording fees, and war revenue stamps. Application passed on in three days. If desired, money can be engaged now, interest to commence thirty days hence.
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TO LOAN
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AT 5 PER CENT AND 5½ PER CENT,
AND 1¼ PER CENT COMMISSION, WITHOUT
ATTORNEY'S FEES. ALSO SPECIAL FUND
AT 6 PER CENT, WITH PRIVILEGE OF
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AT ANY TIME WITHOUT
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On choice real estate,
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PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
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MONEY TO LOAN — WE HAVE A LARGE amount of Chicago money, and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
TEL. MAIN 5043.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES,
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

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ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay; 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
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GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—FOR CASH—FIRST OR SECOND mortgage paper on good real estate; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

4½ PER CENT MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807, Atwood Bldg., 132 Clark-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTONst., loan on Chicago improved real estate at lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

LOANS FROM $500 UP AT LOWEST RATES; prompt attention. E. WOLTERSDORF, corner of Jackson-blvd. and Ogden-av.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, 5 AND 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

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ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

I HAVE $100,000 OF MY OWN MONEY TO LOAN in sums to suit without commission or attorney fees; 5 and 6 per cent. Address C K 279, Tribune.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTONst. and 4305 Cottage Grove-av., money to loan at lowest rates; building loans specialty.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privileges. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS
TO HONORABLE EMPLOYES.
NO SECURITY REQUIRED.
The only requirement necessary to obtain a loan of $25 upward to $500 on your personal note, without security, is that you hold a good position with first-class firm. That alone is sufficient guaranty to us that you will honor your obligations.
Remember that we do not require mortgage, indorsers, or any kind of security, and we make no inquiries of your employer.
ILLINOIS CREDIT CO.,
145 LA SALLE-ST., SUITE 409.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED MEN UPON plain note without security; no inquiries made of your friends or employers. In sums of $25 and upward to railroad, street railway, wholesale, and retail employés, and all other high-class salaried men holding permanent positions; can repay in weekly or monthly payments. Compare our rates before going elsewhere. CHICAGO LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO., Room 910, Fort Dearborn Building, 134 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES—
MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES.
$10 and upward on your own name; no security, no publicity; can repay in weekly or monthly payments, at ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES CHARGED. 807 ASHLAND BUILDING.

MONEY ADVANCED SALARIED PEOPLE—ON DAY OF APPLICATION, WITHOUT SECURITY; RETURNABLE IN EASY PAYMENTS. STRICTLY PRIVATE. NO INQUIRY OF YOUR EMPLOYER OR NEIGHBORS. 910 Ashland Blk.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly.
Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent positions with responsible concerns upon their own names without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN HIGH CLASSed salaried people on their own notes; confidential; terms easy. BREWER, 1603 Marquette Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; 6% interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same, 6 per cent interest; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

MISS PADDON, 139 E. MADISON, SUITE 25—Private loans to city school teachers.

MONEY LOANED RAILWAY AND SALARIED people. Security Loan Agy., 624, 164 Dearborn.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE ON weekly or monthly payments. R. 16, 86 Washington

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE OR pianos without removal at the lowest rates. Business conducted both quickly and privately. Money to be returned in payments to suit yourself. Call and see me at once if you need money.
A. FRENCH,
128 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

F. G. WRIGHT,
ROOM 409, FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.,
164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE.
loans on furniture, pianos; no red tape, no publicity.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS AT LOWest rates on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal; also to salaried people without mortgage.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly and satisfactorily. It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 216 AND 217.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Room 12 Haymarket Theater Bldg.
161 W. MADISON-ST.
WILL MAKE YOU A LOAN, LARGE OR SMALL, on pianos, household goods, horses, carriages, or any valuable security, AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES; THE LOAN CAN BE HAD AT ANY TIME; PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED TO BE MADE AT ANY TIME, LESSENING THE COST OF LOAN.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 216 and 217.
Our West Side office is open evenings until 8 o'clock to accommodate people living on the West Side.

RELIANCE LOAN CO.,
100 Washington-st., Room 508, and
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,
110 W. 47TH-ST., CORNER STATE-ST.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, shops, etc.
Property left in your own possession.
Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly.
It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 702.
WEST SIDE OFFICE, 1018 W. MADISON-ST.,
Near Western-av.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 528-30 W. 63D-st.
[Englewood, cor. Eggleston-av.]
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
AND OTHER SECURITIES.
LOWEST RATES. EASIEST TERMS.
[Our Englewood and West Side offices are open evenings until 8:30 o'clock.]

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 5,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
831 W. 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.,
ROOM 1, COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

LOANS TO R. R. MEN—WATCHES, DIAMONDS sold on time. WEBSTER, 1515 Manhattan Bldg.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AVOID THE HOLIDAY RUSH.
BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PIANO NOW.
We will hold it until December 24 if desired.
We guarantee to save you money.
TO BUY AT THE HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS MEANS
To save money,
To secure a lifelong friend,
To secure a piano that improves with age,
To secure a piano that sings.
New uprights, $155 and up. Easy payments if desired.
A few special bargains in odd styles and in slightly used pianos.
A good second-hand upright, taken in trade. A great bargain, $85.
A new, slightly shopworn, full size, $500 mahogany upright Hallet & Davis piano, $275.
A largest size, little used, $550 mahogany Hallet & Davis upright, $285; a great bargain.
A used concert grand Hallet & Davis, in good order; will still last a lifetime; at your own price.
A good Knabe square, $40.
A splendid Chickering square, $75.
Organs, $15 and up.
REMEMBER, WE WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.
HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS,
R. K. MAYNARD, Manager,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FIRE,
WATER,
SMOKE.
EMERSON PIANO COMPANY,
207 WABASH-AV.
Within the next few days our entire stock of
PIANOS
Which has been damaged by fire, water, and smoke, will be put in order and placed on sale at our warerooms.
GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED.
Notices will appear giving date of sale.
Any one contemplating the purchase of a PIANO will do well to WAIT. This will be a rare opportunity to secure an
EMERSON PIANO at a BARGAIN.
EMERSON PIANO COMPANY,
207 WABASH-AV.
JOHN W. NORTHROP,
MANAGER.

PIANO PURCHASERS—NOTE THE INCONtrovertible fact that at LYON & HEALY'S you will find—
The largest and finest stock of pianos in the world.
The lowest prices on pianos of guaranteed durability.
The most liberal terms.
Choice of twelve leading makes, including—

Steinway,	Knabe,
Fischer,	Krakauer,
Sterling,	Ludwig,
And six	others.

LYON & HEALY,
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.
P. S.—Our factories produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

SPECIAL SALES, ALTERATION SALES, GIGANTIC SALES, SALES BELOW COST, AND ALL OTHER FAKE SALES WE HAVE NO OCCASION TO RESORT TO.
The Steger Pianos and the Singer Pianos are made on honor in our own factories at Steger, Ill. Watches are sold for $1, also for $250. There is less difference in watches than in pianos. Do not be humbugged, but buy a good, reliable piano direct from the manufacturers at one profit, and you will never regret it. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

$150, $175, AND $200 EACH, UPRIGHT PIANOS, latest improved; beautiful tone, genuine rosewood, blister walnut, figured mahogany, and splashed oak cases; every piano warranted for ten years; payments $5 monthly. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

IS YOUR PIANO OUT OF ORDER? A LETTER explaining circumstances and asking advice will receive prompt attention by post, or one of our staff of experienced pianomakers will be sent to investigate and report the cause and the cost of putting it in order.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
Manufacturers,
248 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS—BARGAINS—
In slightly used uprights, 1 Chase, 1 Steinway, 1 Chickering, 1 Kimball, 1 Conover, 1 Estey, 1 Hackley, 1 Decker; beautiful designs for the holidays in Chase Bros. and Hackley pianos; pianos to rent; rent allowed one year if purchased.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
259 Wabash-av.

$145 EACH; ELEGANT NEW UPRIGHT pianos, fully warranted; slightly marred on varnish only; payments $5 monthly; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

CAUTION!—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE of bogus instruments offered by some dealers as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

BENT'S BIG BARGAINS FOR BUYERS.
CROWN PIANO—The one of many tones.$200 up
ANGELUS—Plays any music on any piano..$225 up
SYMPHONY—A self-playing organ; $75 to $1,500.
SINGLE-TONE PIANOS, $10 up old; $125 up new.
Fire sale on. GEO. P. BENT, 266 Wabash-av.
OPEN EVENINGS. COME EARLY.

BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD STEINWAY UPright, $300—the best bargain in the market. Also a few other Steinways, just in from renting, at similarly attractive prices. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—$3 AND $4 PER MONTH; FINE new upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

A FEW LEFT OF THOSE NEW UPRIGHT pianos of special make, in fancy woods and modern styles; to close this week, $135. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$85, $100, $125 EACH; FINE SECOND HAND upright pianos, various makes; payments $5 monthly; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

VOSE & SONS' UPRIGHT PIANO, $135; PAYments $5 monthly; open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$95 BUYS GOOD FISCHER UPRIGHT.
$165 buys good Chickering upright.
$245 buys splendid Steinway upright.
Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Poole pianos.
For sale only by
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$275—STECK UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE SIZE, handsome mahogany case, equal to new, a real bargain; on time payments if desired.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 226 Wabash-av.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV., CHICKERING, Gabler, Packard, Pease, and Majestic pianos; special values in second-hand pianos.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO, one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

WHEELOCK UPRIGHT PIANO, $125; PAYments $5 monthly. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Union-sts.

DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO, $145; PAYMENTS $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st.

STEINWAY PIANOS TO RENT VERY REAsonable. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$85—WESER UPRIGHT PIANO; PAYMENTS $5 monthly; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st.

VOSE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT, IN ALL REspects equal to new, $160. LYON & HEALY, Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

PEASE UPRIGHT PIANO, $125; PAYMENTS $5 monthly; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st.

HANDSOME, EXTRA FANCY, LARGE CABInet grand Hallet & Davis upright, $175. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO, $125; PAYMENTS $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, corner West Madison and Union-sts.

KNABE PIANOS TO RENT AT LITTLE MORE than cost of ordinary instruments. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av and Adams-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIAL SALE
OF THE ESTEY & CAMP
PIANO AND ORGAN STOCK.

In addition to the purchase of the piano and organ stock of Estey & Camp, who have retired from business, we have also bought all instruments which they have had out on rental.

These instruments are being brought in daily, put in good repair, and added to the sale stock and marked at the same low prices.

We quote a few of the many bargains:

	Estey & Camp price.	Our sale price.
Estey Organ, folding case	$ ...	$ 15
Estey Organs, walnut case, 8 stops	65	25
Estey Organ, pedal bass	...	50
Estey church organs, two manual, pedal bass	400	145
Estey pianos, variety of casings	250	90
A number of new upright pianos, manufacturers' samples	225	140
Decker Bros.' pianos, cases of various woods	350	185
Large size, new, cabinet grand pianos, double-roll fallboard, duet music deck, three pedals	300	160
Knabe upright piano [used], medium size, French walnut case	...	195
Chickering baby grand	...	275
Decker Bros.' full concert grand	1,200	375
Steinway concert grand [used]	...	450

Time payments required.
No instruments sold to dealers.

Any instrument bought at this sale is returnable within two years and full amount paid will be allowed toward any new Kimball piano of higher price in our stock.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
243-253 Wabash-av., s. of Jackson-st.

STORY & CLARK PIANO BARGAINS—THE past week has brought us in many instruments in exchange on Story & Clark pianos. Some show very little wear, and as we have not the room for so many used instruments the prices we quote on them to sell at once gives you the BEST OPPORTUNITY IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO BUSINESS TO SECURE A BARGAIN.

A PARTIAL LIST OF BARGAINS:

Camp & Co. upright	$ 75
Arion upright	87
Shoninger upright	95
Sterling upright	127
Knabe upright	150
Schumann upright	150
Mason & Hamlin upright	178
Matthews & Co. upright	197
Steinway upright	238
New Eastern-made upright	152
Square pianos, good condition	20
Hallet & Cumston square	39
New York Union square	43
Vose square	55
Knabe square	63
Hallet & Davis square	75
Julius Bauer & Co. square	90
Kimball organ	19
Chicago Cottage organ	23
Estey organ	27
Mason & Hamlin organ	40
Lakeside organ	43

2 rented Story & Clark piano bargains.
EASY PAYMENTS.
New Story & Clark pianos, $350 to $700
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

ORGANS, $15, $25, $35 EACH; PAYMENTS $4 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 147 West Madison-st.

PIANOS TO RENT—MEDIUM-SIZED UPrights of brilliant tone at lowest rates. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 881 W. Madison-st.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK ranges, stoves, and heaters; low prices; account of moving. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ALL CLASSES OF SECOND-HANDed furniture to ship to country dealers. M. P. KREITZER, 2905 Groveland-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASBESTOS COVERING FOR STEAM, WATER, and furnace pipes. Hewlings, 218 Lake. M. 3870.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—[LONDON].
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Excellent connections to Paris.

S.S. St. Louis	Dec. 7	S.S. St. Louis	Dec. 28
S.S. Paris	Dec. 14	S.S. Paris	Jan. 4
S.S. St. Paul	Dec. 21	S.S. St. Paul	Jan. 11

PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailing every Saturday.

S.S. Waesland	Dec. 10	S.S. Russia	Dec. 24
S.S. Pennland	Dec. 17	S.S. Rhynland	Dec. 31

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

S.S. Noordland	Dec. 7	S.S. Friesland	Dec. 21
S.S. Aragonia	Dec. 14	S.S. Southwark	Dec. 28

WINTER CRUISE TO THE SCENES OF
The Battlefields of the Spanish-American War by the American Line twin-screw United States Mail
S.S. NEW YORK.
[U. S. auxiliary cruiser Harvard.]
Sailing from New York Saturday, March 4, 1899, for HAVANA, SANTIAGO, SIBONEY, BAIQUIRI, GUANTANAMO, SAN JUAN, PONCE, the WINDWARD ISLANDS, and JAMAICA. Duration, 31 days.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.	
*A. Victoria, Dc. 10, 11 am	*F. Bismarck, Jn. 4, 11 am
†K's'rW.II. Dc. 17, 11 am	†Ems....Jan. 14, 11 am
†Aller....Dec. 31, 11 am	†Werra...Jan. 21, 11 am

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l Western Agts., 90, 92 Dearb'n-st., Chicago.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM	Trave, Tu., Jan. 10, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM

K'SR.W. DER GROSSE, TUES., JAN. 3, 10 A. M.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Steamers during winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg, resumed in March.
Twin Screw Pass. Service N. Y.—Hamburg direct.

Phoenicia	Dec. 10	Palatia	Dec. 24
Pennsylvania	Dec. 17	Pretoria	Dec. 31

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT BY THE twin screw express steamship Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American line, leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche [Nice], Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria [Cairo and Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem and Dead Sea], Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens; Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 139.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON.

Germanic	Nov. 23	Dec. 21
Teutonic	Nov. 30	Dec. 28
Britannic	Dec. 7	Jan. 4
Majestic	Dec. 13	Jan. 11
Cymric	Dec. 14	Jan. 17

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships
"CAMPANIA" and "LUCANIA,"
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
And the Fast Express Passenger Steamships "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p.
Saturday sailings from New York.
Cunard Line record, 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

BEAVER LINE PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS,
St. John's to Liverpool direct.
S. S. TONGARIRO, DEC. 6TH.
First cabin, $50; second cabin, $35; steerage, $23.50. Free tourist sleeper will leave Chicago on Dec. 4th, 3:15 p. m.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent,
Telephone 4288 Main. 186A S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S S CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING (via Honolulu) Dec. 15, 1 p. m.
GÆLIC (via Honolulu)............Dec. 24, 1 p. m.
CHINA (via Honolulu).............Jan. 7, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st., Chicago. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Ethiopia...Noon, Dec. 17	Furnessia..Noon, Jan. 14
Anchoria..Noon, Dec. 31	Ethiopia ..Noon, Jan. 28

For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1505.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of fall parties and excursions. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—FOR RACINE, MILWAUkee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, daily 8 p. m. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 76.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:00 pm
Kas. C., Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. C., Colorado, & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Spgfld. & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Fast Mail	† 8:00 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accom'n	* 5:00 pm	†10:20 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3483.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Fort Madison	† 8:12 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	† 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, 8 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special." Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver.	*10:00 am	*8:15 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	* 6:30 pm *10:30 pm	*9:30 am *7:45 am c7:00 am
Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids	†12:35 pm	†2:20 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad., Eau Claire	† 8:30 am *10:15 pm	c7:45 am *9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am *10:15 pm	†9:55 pm *7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Sioux City	k 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am * 5:00 pm	*6:15 pm †1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 3:00 am * 5:00 pm	c7:30 am *9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. Br., M'ominee, Marquette & L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	†9:30 am *7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:05 a. m., s8:40 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., s6:45 p.m., †11:40 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3:00 a. m., †8:30 a.m., †6:30 p.m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3:00 a. m., s4:00 a.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a.m., †2:00 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex.Sun. sSunday. cEx.Mon. ‡Ex.Sat. aDaily to M'ominee. kSat.only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South [except N. O. fast mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello, Ill., & Decatur	* 5:45 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Springfield & Decatur	*11:20 am	* 8:30 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:25 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield & Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail X	* 2:50 am	*12:15 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:45 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & Cairo Express	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10.00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 8:30 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 2:25 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford & Freeport Ex.	† 6:30 pm	....
Dubuque & Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

*Daily. ‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
†Except Sunday. X Sleeper open at 9:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 8:00 pm
Peoria and Illinois Mail	* 9:00 am	* 2:00 pm
Des Moines and Iowa Mail	† 9:00 am	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Rock Island Express	†12:30 pm	† 4:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 9:42 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & Sioux Falls	* 3:20 pm	*10:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kan. City, St. Joe, L'v'w'th, Atchison, Colo. & Tex. Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:55 am
Peoria	† 5:45 pm	† 4:30 pm
Big Five to D'ver, C. Sp'ngs, Pueblo via Omaha & Linc'n, has Composite Library, Buffet Car and Pullman Equipment. Dining Car Service	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Davenport & Cedar Rapids	‡10:00 pm	§ 8:10 am
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph & Texas	‡11:30 pm	§ 7:00 am
Peoria and Rock Island	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 am
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	*11:15 am
Milwaukee, Mad. & West	†11:30 am	† 4:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:10 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	§ 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn—Dakota	‡ 6:15 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Milwaukee-St. Paul-M'p'l., The Pioneer Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Mad., P. du Chien & West	‡ 5:00 pm	¶ 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Ced. Rap.—K.City—S'x City	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs	‡10:30 pm	¶ 8:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	‡ 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, For'es'n	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Springs	*10:00 am	* 8:15 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*10:00 am	* 7:00 am
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:15 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:47 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:15 pm	*10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibule Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	† 3:00 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	* 4:55 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 9:50 am
Detroit, N. Falls & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Detroit, N. Falls & Boston	*11:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Cont'ntal Lim., N.Y., Boston	*12:02 n'n	* 2:40 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—City ticket office, 182 Clark-st. ['Phone 3798 M.] and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
St. Elmo & Marion	† 8:00 am	D†8:30 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre H.	†10:00 am	D†1:45 pm
N. Orl'ns & Florida Spec.	D*12:40 pm	D*8:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Lim.	D* 6:50 pm	D*9:03 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am

D—Dining car on this train.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph	* 6:30 pm † 6:45 am	* 9:30 am †10:00 pm
Des Moines, Marshalltown	*10:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*7:45 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*7:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams St. and station, 12th St. and Park Row, 22d St., 39th St., Hyde Park, 63d St.

November 13, 1898. *Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6.50 am	† 7.15 pm
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	† 6.50 am	....
Grand Rapids Express	†11.45 am	† 2.10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10.30 am	* 8:00 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3.00 pm	* 8.50 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4.15 pm	† 5.15 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.20 pm	†11.10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9.35 pm	* 6.30 am
Atlantic Express	*11.30 pm	* 7.50 am
Grand Rapids and Muskegon	*11.50 pm	* 7.20 am
Saginaw and Bay City Sleeper	‡11.30 pm	§ 6.30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys. Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. (on the Elevated Loop), and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:20 am	‡ 7:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:30 am	* 7:50 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:45 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:30 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4.00 pm
Cleveland Express	* 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
Boston Express	* 9:30 pm	....
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

MONON ROUTE — DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Washingt'n, Balt., Phil., N.Y.	* 2:45 am	*12:00 n'n
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	† 5:55 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	*11:45 am	† 8:40 pm
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	....	‡ 5:30 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:45 am
Lafayette & Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:23 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel. Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily, ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Marion Local	‡7:30 am	7:45 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Rochester Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	*9:20 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*9:20 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:20 am	9:15 pm
New York Express	2:55 pm	4:40 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:20 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	†1:00 pm	†9:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*8:30 pm	*7:15 am

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City ticket office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fare charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

N. Y., Wash., Vest. Limited	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
N. Y., Wash., & Pitts. Lim.	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Columbus and Wheeling Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:50 am
Cleveland & Pittsburg Ex.	* 7:30 pm	* 7:50 am

*Daily.

Colored Dress Goods—Short Lengths.

Every new weave and color worthy of a showing in this store finds its way into our stock as soon as produced. We are always in a position to embrace every opportunity of adding to the advantages of our patrons. It requires good merchandising at this age of advanced retailing to maintain a stock of colored dress goods in this satisfactory condition. All Short Lengths and Remnants must be kept constantly cleaned up, to make room for full pieces. This is accomplished by special pricing. We have quite an accumulation of SHORT LENGTHS and dress patterns to dispose of this week. The prices are decidedly interesting.

Basement Department: This section contains a stock of the less expensive fabrics that is equal in merit to the up-stairs showing. Many families make it their dress goods headquarters. Worthy of special mention is the admirable assortment of handsome fabrics marked at, yard........ **50c**

WASH DRESS GOODS: 300 Gingham Robes—each........ **$1**

400 Percale Dress Patterns—each........ **50c & 75c**

We sell a great many of these patterns for practical Christmas presents.

Black Dress Goods Reduced to Close.

The below-quoted regular values are correct. In a business conducted on such a large scale as is that of our Black Dress Goods department, it often becomes possible and is occasionally desirable to sell goods at considerably less than their regular standard prices to close them out quickly. This is one such occasion. Our customers will get the direct benefit. (2nd floor, main building.)

44-inch Fine Imported Armures, regular $1.50 value, per yard........ **$1**

50-inch Fine Imported Armures—regular $2 value, per yard........ **$1.25**

48-inch French Tailor Suitings—regular $2.75 quality, per yard........ **$1.50**

46-inch Imported Prunella Cloth—regular $2 value, per yard........ **$1.25**

50-inch Imported Poplin—regular $2 value, per yard........ **$1.25**

Everything in Furs.

Everything that is wanted—everything that is good. Our Fur department is a place of delight to all lovers of richness and elegance—and a place of interest to all buyers. Numbers of good suggestions for very acceptable gifts—articles which we know will please the recipient if excellence of quality and beauty of appearance can do so.

Beautiful Evening Wraps and Carriage Coats, Scarf and Neck Pieces of the most attractive furs, Russian Sables, Real Blue Foxes, Silver Foxes, exclusive novelties in Collarettes in many combinations, Rugs, Robes, Children's Furs, Men's and Women's Caps, Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, Coachmen's Furs, Trimmings, Skins, and Dressmakers' and milliners' supplies.

In the matter of prices we take a firm stand. None in Chicago or elsewhere sells furs of equal quality for less money than we do. This is easily proven by comparison.

Watches and Solid Gold Rings.

Two items that are always much in demand for substantial presents. If purchased in our department their goodness and cheapness can be absolutely depended upon.

Watches:

Our Watch business is continually increasing from the patronage of those who look for absolute satisfaction in every purchase. Our prices, quality considered, are always the lowest. From a great variety of correct time-pieces we quote a few representative items:

Women's beautiful enameled Chatelaine Watches, assorted designs and colors. **$8.75**

Women's Solid Silver Watches, initial cases inlaid in gold, Elgin or Waltham movement........ **$8.75**

Women's Fine Watches, enameled and jeweled cases, beautiful designs, Swiss movements........ **$20.00 to $100.00**

Women's 14k Gold Filled Case Watches, newest designs, Elgin or Waltham movement........ **$12.00 and $14.00**

Men's 20-year Gold Filled Case Watches, a variety of designs........ **$10.00**

Men's 17-jeweled Waltham movement in 14k gold filled cases........ **$23.00**

Fine Complicated Watches: Minute Repeaters, Five-Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Split Seconds, at lowest possible prices.

Gun-Metal Watches—watches for boys—watches for girls........ **$5.00 up**

Solid Gold Rings:

Our stock of up-to-date Rings is one of the best selected and most comprehensive in Chicago. It embraces all the latest designs from which the selection of one of these most acceptable Christmas gifts will be a pleasure, if pretty styles and low prices can make it so.

WOMEN'S RINGS—Specials, at........ **$1.75, $3.00, $5.00**

14k. Solid Gold Diamond and Opal and Diamond and Doublet Rings, set with one fine Opal or Doublet and two brilliants... **$5.00**

Others up to........ **$425.00**

MEN'S RINGS—Fancy chased, Solid Gold Rings set with 3 Real Opals........ **$5.00**

Others up to........ **$150.00**

CHILDREN'S RINGS—A very large assortment........ **50c to $1.50**

MISSES' RINGS—Fancy Jeweled........ **$1.00 to $5.00**

BOYS' RINGS—Two Special Bargains........ **$1.50 and $1.75**

Toys and Dolls.

An immense and amazing variety of novelties in foreign and American made Toys........ **from 5c upward**

Iron Fire Engines, Hook and Ladders, Hose Carts, Engine Houses, Railroad Trains, Wagons, Banks, etc., Magnetic Toys, War Toys, Artillery, Ships, Forts, Soldiers, Cannons, Tents, Soldier Suits, Helmets, Swords, life-like Mechanical Toys, complete Railroad Outfits, Stations, Tunnels, Tracks, Signals, Bridges, Skin Animals that jump, Wagons, White Enameled Furniture, Toy Chairs, Tables, Blackboards, Boys' Sleds and Girls' Sleds, Toy Tea Sets, Grocery Stores, Stables, Music Boxes, Jevenile Books, Kindergarten Beads, Scrap Pictures, etc. (Basement, annex.)

GERMAN FAVORS in great variety and at popular prices. BOYS' AND GIRLS' SKATES, also Dumb Bells and Indian Clubs, Foot Balls, Punching Bags.

Dolls of all kinds and all sizes—dressed and undressed—Boy Dolls and Girl Dolls—Character Dolls and Mechanical Dolls—a veritable Paradise for the little people; all well made and priced in a way that pleases the older people. 2D FLOOR, annex.

DRESSED DOLLS—Great variety of Dressed Dolls at........ **25c and 50c**

The 95c Dressed Dolls are exceptional values and the assortment very complete.

Beautifully Dressed Dolls from........ **$1.95 to $31.50**

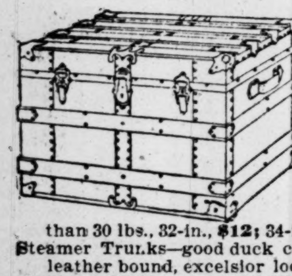
MECHANICAL DOLLS—with music—from........ **$19.50 to $35.00**

FITTED DOLL TRUNKS from **$2.95 to $37.50.** DOLLS' OUTFITS very complete.

UNDRESSED DOLLS—Special in Jointed Dolls, 17 to 21 in. long with moving eyes—at.. **95c**

Special in Kid Body Dolls—extra stout body, stationary eyes—at **25c.** Same with moving eyes, **35c.**

Trunks and Leather Goods.



Women's Combination Dress Trunks—large size basswood box, heavy canvas covered, russet leather bound, two sole leather straps over cover of trunk, 9-inch bonnet tray and one dress tray—

28-in., **$11.50;** 30-in., **$12.25;** 32-in., **$13;** 34-in., **$13.75**
36-in., **$14.50;** 38-in., **$15.25;** 40-in., **$16;** 42-in., **$16.75**
Others from **$4.50** to **$50.**

Steamer Trunks—first-class basswood box, duck covered and duck staved throughout; bound with sole leather, solid bronze corners, best quality catches, brass stay hinges and light, white ash slats—32-in., weighs less than 30 lbs., 32-in., **$12;** 34-in., **$13;** 36-in., **$14;** 38-in., **$15;** 40-in., **$16.**

Steamer Trunks—good duck covered basswood box; four hardwood slats on top, russet leather bound, excelsior lock and No. 4 bolts; one tray, full cloth lined; 28-in., **$5.75;** 30-in., **$6.25;** 32-in., **$6.75;** 34-in., **$7.25;** 36-in., **$7.75;** 38-in., **$8.25;** 40-in., **$8.75.**

Brown Leather Club Bags—leather lined and nickel trimmed: 10-in., **$1.85;** 11-in., **$2;** 12-in., **$2.15;** 13-in., **$2.30;** 14-in., **$2.45;** 15-in., **$2.65;** 16-in., **$2.85;** 17-in., **$3.05;** 18-in., **$3.25.**

Genuine Alligator Leather Oxford Bags; leather lined and brass trimmed—14-in., **$5;** 15-in., **$5.50;** 16-in., **$6;** 17-in., **$6.50;** 18-in., **$7.**

SPECIAL: Genuine Alligator Leather Cabin Bags; leather lined and brass trimmed—sizes 14 to 18 inches—former prices from $7.30 to $8.50—to close........ **$5.75**

Mauve Colored Leather Oxford Bags; leather lined and brass trimmed—14-in., **$3.75;** 15-in., **$4;** 16-in., **$4.25;** 17-in., **$4.50;** 18-in., **$4.75.**

Women's Canvas Covered Dress Cases; linen lined; wood framed and brass lock and catches; extra light weight—20-in., **$2.50;** 22-in., **$2.75;** 24-in., **$3;** 26-in., **$3.25;** 28-in., **$3.50.**

Solid Leather Mauve Colored Suit Cases; steel frames and brass lock and catches; linen lined, **$5;** leather lined, **$6.**

Telescope Cases of extra heavy canvas; olive leather bound, wide strap and good handles; extra good value at: 14-in., **$1;** 16-in., **$1.15;** 18-in., **$1.40;** 20-in., **$1.55;** 22-in., **$1.70;** 24-in., **$1.85;** 26-in., **$2.**

Holiday Ribbons.

Seasonable goods—ribbons for fancy work, decorating, tying presents, dress trimming, sashes, neckwear, and many other uses. In variety of colors, styles, and widths, and in values given, we easily lead all competitors.

Fine quality of All-Silk, Satin, and Gros Grains, in all the desirable colors; 3 and 3½-inch—reduced from 32c and 37c, to, per yard........ **25c**

5-inch—reduced from 60c to, per yard.. **35c**

All-Silk Double Faced Satin—corn edge; in this season's shades—per yard—
3½-in., **30c;** 4-in., **35c;** 5-in., **40c;** 6½-in., **50c.**

Superior quality double faced Satin, in black only—per yard—

No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 12	No. 16	No. 22	No. 30	No. 40	No. 60
11c	14c	18c	23c	27c	32c	38c	45c	54c

Choice assortment of Novelty Ribbons, in plaids, checks, stripes, ombres, polka dots, etc.—per yard........ **25c**

Ribbon Bows, for the neck, hair, sashes, belts, and decorating purposes; made in a variety of styles by expert bowmakers—free of charge.

Basement Department:

All Silk, Satin and Gros Grain, in over 50 good shades—per yard—

No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 12	No. 16	No. 22	No. 40	No. 60	No. 80
3c	4c	5c	6c	7c	8c	10c	12c	15c

Fine quality of All-Silk Moire Antique—good assortment of colors; reduced to, per yard—

No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 12	No. 16	No. 22	No. 40	No. 60	No. 80
4c	5c	7c	8c	10c	12c	15c	20c	22c

All-Silk double-faced Satin, with draw string on edges, for ruffling—per yard—

No. 5	No. 7	No. 9	No. 12	No. 16	No. 22
8c	10c	12c	15c	18c	22c

1 and 1¼ inch Plaids, Checks, Stripes, etc., very desirable for children's hair ribbons, yard........ **5c**

RIBBON REMNANTS at very low prices.

Babies' Coats and Caps.

LONG COATS.

Bedford Cord—round collar with silk embroidered ruffle........ **$2.50**

Bedford Cord—pointed collar; deep ruffle, fancy braid trimmed........ **$2.75**

Elderdown—deep collar, edged with silk cord........ **$3.25**

Novelty Cashmere—deep collar, satin ribbon and fancy braid, trimmed........ **$4.50**

Plain Cashmere—square collar, six rows of satin ribbon, silk embroidered ruffle.. **$4.75**

SILK CAPS.

Corded Silk—narrow lace ruche........ **75c**

Tucked Silk—narrow lace ruche........ **95c**

Corded Silk—narrow lace ruche and pompon........ **$1.35**

Corded Silk—narrow ruche, lace and ribbon pompon........ **$1.50**

Muslin Underwear.

GOWNS—

10 desirable styles; Cambric and Muslin—low and square neck; embroidery trimmed........ **$1**

Striped and Checked Flannelette—round yoke and plaited back, collar and cuffs—........ **$1.25**

SHIRTS—

Flannelette—plain hem........ **50c**

Scotch Flannel—scalloped edge........ **$1**

White Flannel—hemstitched hem.... **$1.85**

Women's Aprons.

Plain Lawn—hem and tucks........ **25c**

Plain Lawn—60 inches wide........ **40c**

Plain Lawn—60 inches wide; hem and tucks........ **50c**

Bretelle—bib and shoulder ruffles, plain and embroidery trimmed—........ **50c, 60c, $1, $1.25 and up**

Fancy Tea Aprons—of Swiss—hem and tucks, ribbon trimmed........ **40c**

Fancy Tea Aprons—of Swiss ruffle with tucks and Valenciennes edge........ **50c**

Fancy Tea Aprons—of Lawn—fine embroidery, scalloped sides........ **95c**

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Only 18 Shopping Days Before Christmas.

Our stocks are magnificently complete—the service is necessarily better now than during the last few days before Christmas—our prices are VERY LOW. . . . We recommend strongly that Christmas buyers select their articles NOW.

Silks—Pre-Inventory Sale Prices.

Special prices on all broken lines of Black Novelty Silks, Dark-Colored Novelty Silks, and Evening Novelty Silks. Much money can be saved on Silks purchased here during the next four weeks.

NOVELTY SILKS: Many styles and colorings, including Embroidered Dots on cameo and plain ground, Lace Stripe Taffetas, Warp Print Taffetas, Cannela Taffetas, and Satin-barred Plaid Taffetas, etc.—all at, yard........ **$1**

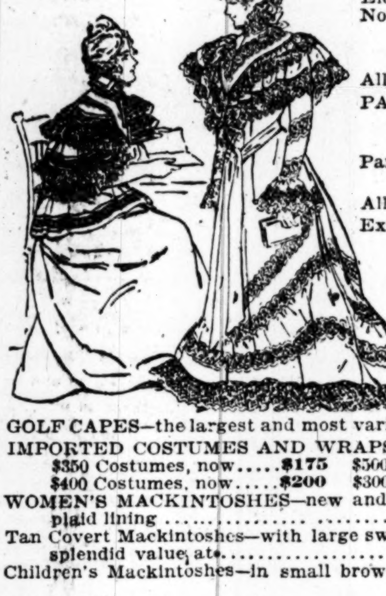
IN BARGAIN SECTION at east end of Main Dept.: EVENING BROCADE SATINS, including cream and white—at half regular price—namely: yard........ **50c**

Basement Department: Many unusually interesting bargains in less expensive silks.

Additional lot of REMNANTS at very low prices to close.

Practical Presents on our 3d floor, State Street.

Good, useful articles that will in nine cases out of ten be pleasing to the recipient. Fullest value for the money in every one of these items.



Fancy Striped EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES—a large purchase at a very low price; in new and desirable colorings, crochet edge all around and on cuffs; sizes 34 to 42........ **$1.35**

Elderdown Bath Wrappers—best quality; in plain Elderdown; colors, red, blue, pink and gray.. **$3.50**

Novelty Striped Elderdown Wrappers—very best quality, woven to our special order; in new and beautiful combinations; Silk Frogs, Satin binding and silk cord to match........ **$8**

All Wool Terry Robes—special value at........ **$8.95**

PARIS-MADE DRESSING SACQUES—of printed French Flannel; in carefully selected patterns; soft, pretty shades; embroidered edge on collar and cuffs—the best value ever offered in Chicago at.. **$2.95**

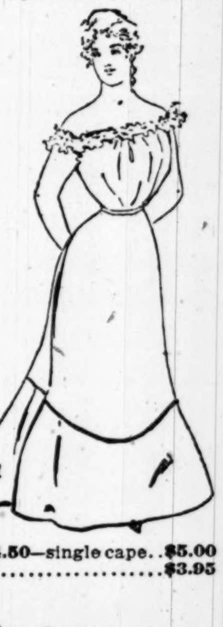
Paris-Made Neglige Wrappers—of all-wool Albatross, silk embroidered........ **$12.75**

All-Wool Cashmere Wrappers—trimmed with velvet ribbon..... **$11.50**

Exclusive Novelties in Silk and Wool Wrappers and Tea Gowns........ **$18 to $125**

TAFFETA SILK SHIRT WAISTS—in cardinal, cerise, turquoise, purple, and black; plaited back, corded tucks and hemstitching in front; removable stock collar—this is the third large shipment of these waists and we place them on sale at the exceptionally low price of........ **$5**

FLOUNCE DRESS SKIRTS—of Peau de Soie—all lined with black taffeta silk; new style, as shown in illustration—price........ **$18.75**



GOLF CAPES—the largest and most varied showing in the United States, and at the lowest prices.. **$10 to $40**

IMPORTED COSTUMES AND WRAPS AT ½ PRICE:

$350 Costumes, now..... **$175**
$400 Costumes, now..... **$200**
$500 Costumes, now........ **$250**
$300 Opera Wraps, now..... **$150**
$350 Opera Wraps, now..... **$175**
$475 Opera Wraps, now.. **$237.50**

WOMEN'S MACKINTOSHES—new and handsome wool mixtures—made in the latest fashion—fancy plaid lining........ **$10.00 and $12.50**

Tan Covert Mackintoshes—with large sweep single cape, brown velvet collar and plaid lining—splendid value at........ **$6.50**

Blue Serge Mackintoshes—double cape, **$4.50**—single cape.. **$5.00**

Children's Mackintoshes—in small brown checks and plaids—single cape, velvet collar and plaid lining........ **$3.95**

Handkerchiefs for Christmas.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Always appropriate, always acceptable and useful. As the holidays draw near, our handkerchief business assumes immense proportions—the natural result of the splendid values offered in our department during the whole year. Our enormous stock, great variety and the dependable quality of our goods make this store the recognized headquarters and each Christmas season we find it necessary to make extensive additions of selling space and to more than double our usual force of salespeople for the accommodation of the tremendous demand for holiday handkerchiefs. . . . We put all fine Handkerchiefs in pretty boxes. . . .

A temporary branch department will be found on the 1st floor of main building during this month.

Children's Handkerchiefs—½ doz. in fancy boxes—**25c, 35c, 50c and 75c**

Men's Plain H. S. Linen Handkerchiefs—extra values at—each........ **18c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c and up**

Men's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs—each........ **50c, 75c and $1**

MUFFLERS—each........ **75c, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4 and $5**

Women's Lace Edge Handkerchiefs—each........ **25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2 and up**

Women's White Embroidered Handkerchiefs—each.... **25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.50, $3, $4, $5 and up**

Women's Plain Linen H. S. Handkerchiefs—the best values to be found anywhere at the prices—each—**10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c and up**

Basement Department—Inexpensive Handkerchiefs.

Women's Scalloped Handkerchiefs—extra values at, each........ **10c, 12c, 18c & 25c**

Women's All-Linen, Plain H. S. Handkerchiefs—each, **10c,** doz. **$1;** each **12½c,** doz. **$1.40;** each **18c,** half doz. **$1**

Women's Sheer Linen, Plain H. S. Handkerchiefs, ea. **15c,** doz. **$1.75**

Initial Handkerchiefs—all letters, extra values—Women's, each, **12½c, 25c, & 35c;** Men's, each........ **25c**

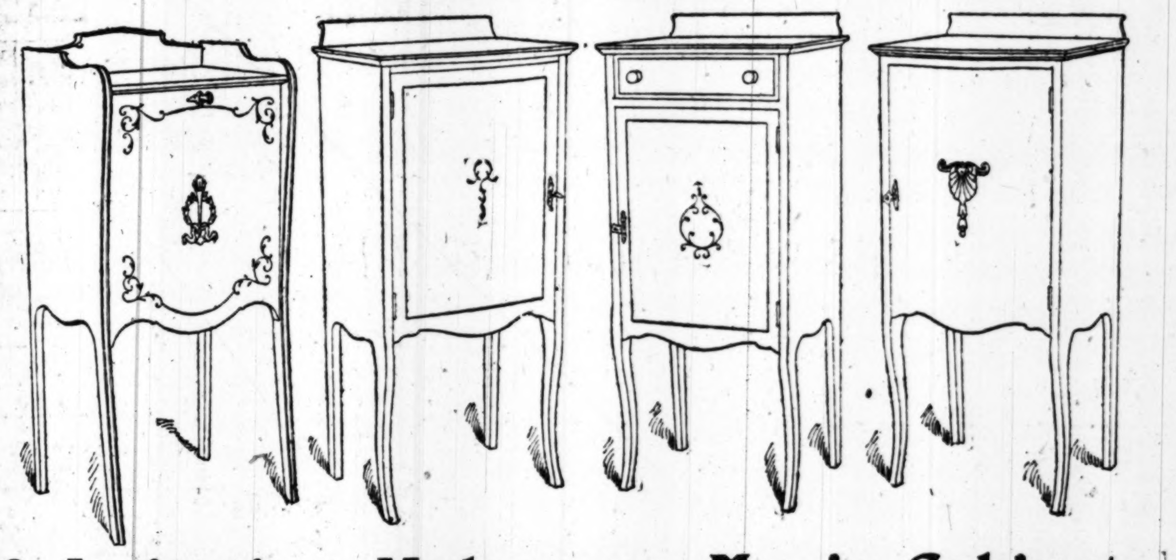
Children's Handkerchiefs—a complete line, in very pretty fancy boxes—each........ **15c, 25c, 35c, 50c & 75c**

Men's Linen H. S. Handkerchiefs—ea. **12½c,** doz. **$1.40;** ea. **15c,** doz. **$1.75;** ea. **18c,** half doz. **$1;** ea. **20c,** half doz........ **$1.13**

Men's Colored Border Handkerchiefs—ea. **7c,** doz. **80c;** ea. **10c,** doz. **$1;** ea. **12½c,** doz. **$1.40;** ea. **18c,** half doz........ **$1**

Complete line of Colored Bordered Silk Handkerchiefs—each—**25c and 35c**

MUFFLERS—complete assortment in Silk, Wool, and Silk and Wool, woven together—each........ **25c, 35c, 50c and 75c**



40 Imitation Mahogany Music Cabinets

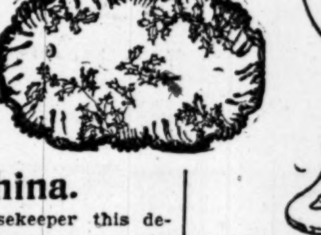
in four styles shown in cut **regularly $7.50 and $8.25** placed on sale today.

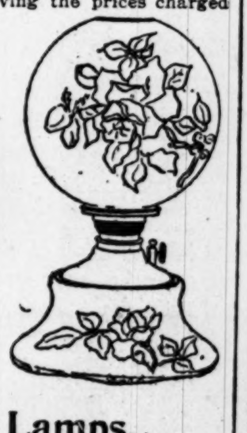
Acceptable holiday gifts. **at $5.90 each.** FOURTH FLOOR, main building.

Our 3d Floor Annex—Depot for

Bric-a-Brac, China, Glass, Lamps, &c.

A walk through the departments on this floor will not fail to excite and satisfy the artistic feelings of those in search of articles suitable for presents. We have made the utmost endeavors to gather from the principal art centers and markets of the world an unsurpassed aggregation of the most beautiful, interesting, and varied articles in Bric-a-Brac, Glass, China, Pottery, Marbles, Bronzes, Fancy Vienna Goods, Chinese and Japanese Wares, and Curios, &c., &c. The economic side will be appreciated by observing the prices charged for all merchandise, which are marked in plain figures on each article. We solicit a visit of inspection, whether purchasing or not, as we wish to demonstrate our ability to bring together an assortment of art manufactures equal to, if not better than, any shown on this continent.





Bric-a-Brac.

We can give but a very inadequate idea of the novelties to be found in this department, which is crowded with choice goods of fine manufacture—small, useful articles at small prices, small up to the most expensive art treasures.

Marbles in Carrara and Castellina, Busts and Statues, from... **$12.50 to $90.00** ea.

Nancy Glass (Emile Galle's) in Vases, Bon-Bon and Puff Boxes, &c. **$4.00** to **$50.00** ea.

Teplitz Busts and Statuettes..... **$2.75** to **$25.00** ea.

Royal Vienna Plates.. **$15.00** to **$35.00** ea.

Choice Vienna Bronzes, many entirely new designs.... **$1.00** to **$50.00** ea.

Art Pottery Vases in bold, effective designs on rich colorings....... **$1.50** to **$25.00** ea.

Genori Ware Plaques and Vases... **$3.50** to **$15.00** ea.

Pedestals in Teakwood, Onyx and Marble—many handsome designs.

Glass Dept.

A truly wonderful show of iridescent beauty, reflected in the multitude of prism-like cuttings and taking countless forms. The immense assortment of high class and moderate priced goods to select from—the low prices charged—and our guaranty of all articles being as represented, make trading in this department easy. We subjoin a few articles for guidance with a range of prices unequaled elsewhere.

Cut Glass Salad or Berry Bowls, sizes 7 in. to 10 in. Prices... **$3.50** to **$35.00** ea.

Cut Glass Dishes for olives, &c.—many new shapes—from........ **$2.25** to **8.50**

Cut G'ls Cel'y Tr'ys. **$4.75** to **$17**

Water Pitchers. **$5.00** to **$30.00**

Wine Pitchers.. **$10.00** to **$50.00**

Ice Tubs........ **$6.50** to **$30.00**

Salad Trays... **$16.00** to **$42.00**

Vases........ **$2.50** to **$100.00**

Water Bottles... **$1.00** to **$17.50**

Tumblers—over 100 patterns to select from. Prices from... **50c** to **$50.00** per doz.

Wine Glasses and Decanters of all kinds—Liqueur Sets, Bohemian Glass Vases, an immense assortment just unpacked. Prices—**35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 upwards**

China.

To the housekeeper this department presents many special and attractive features, containing many beautiful articles suitable for Gifts, as well as an immense assortment for daily use.

Our special CHRISTMAS PATTERN, as illustrated above, is a dark shaded green border, heavily finished with fine gold, the remainder of the decoration consisting of bright sprays of holly, the red berries making a particularly pleasant contrast, as in nature. We show a complete assortment in sets and odd pieces.

CHILDREN'S SETS, our own exclusive designs, illustrating nursery rhymes—MUSH SETS (three pieces) and DRINKING MUGS.

SHAVING MUGS in college colors, suggest a unique and acceptable gift

CHOCOLATE and TETE-A-TETE SETS, with and without serving trays, from **$4** to **$25** the set.

CHOCOLATE POTS from **$1** to **$25** each.

CHOP DISHES, **90c** upwards.

Lamps.

The arrangements for the season in this department have been so made that customers can see the various colorings and effects with the greatest facility. Lamps of every description are on show—the stock is not equaled elsewhere.

All kinds and shapes of LAMP GLOBES. LAMP SHADES of silk, paper, and other materials, in original designs made and executed in our own workrooms.

A novelty just introduced by us is a DROP LIGHT in the shape of a Lamp, having the same effect and appearance. These cannot fail to be appreciated when seen.

An excellent PARLOR LAMP complete with globe, in soft coloring (see cut)—complete—**$5.00.**

A table of about 50 Lamps in Dresden China, Onyx, Gilt, and Ballaric and Pottery, marked at half original prices—rare values.

Real Laces—As Nowhere Else.

The harmonious combination, under one roof, of the finest possible grades and the low and medium-priced, dependable qualities of Real Lace has never been demonstrated so satisfactorily to ourselves and to the interested public, as during our recent and magnificent exhibit. Our position, before and since, was and is well defined—allowing of no competition from outside sources.

Real Duchesse Lace Handkerchiefs—hansomely boxed and tied with silk ribbons; each........ **$1.10, $1.40 and $1.75**

Fine French Valenciennes Handkerchiefs—gotten up in the same manner; each........ **50c, 65c, 85c and $1.00**

Real hand-made Valenciennes Handkerchiefs; each........ **$1.50 and $1.75**

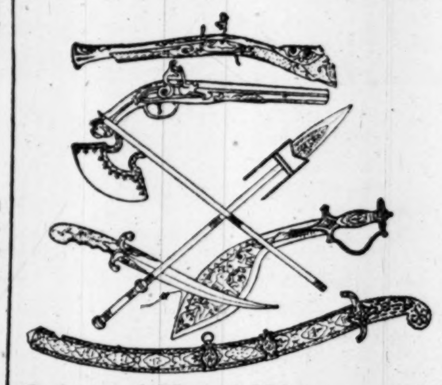
Duchesse Laces by the yd., at less than half regular prices—yd.. **$1.18, $1.48 and $1.88**

Real Lace Scarfs in soft, filmy cream; each........ **$2.75 and $3.50**

Bargain Square: Separate Black Lace Skirts, imported to sell $15 to $35 each—at........ **$7.50, $9.75 and $12.50**

A desirable collection of Colored Gauzes, Chiffons, Mousselines, etc., regularly up to $2.75 per yard, all reduced to close, yard........ **98c**

REMNANTS of Nets, All-Overs, beaded and spangled, at less than ½ regular prices.



Special sale of

Rare Antique Arms and Armor.

SWORDS and DAGGERS of chased Damascus steel.

GUNS, PISTOLS, SPEARS, etc., beautifully inlaid.

SCABBARDS mounted with silver, coral, etc.

SHIELDS, GUARDS, CHAIN-MAIL, etc., suitable for holiday gifts, wall and table decorations, ornamenting smoking rooms, dens, etc.

All at 50% reduction from regular prices.

Many interesting pieces of

Oriental Furniture and Oriental Metal Wares, at 50% off regular prices.

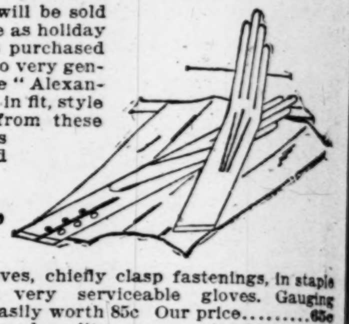
FOURTH FLOOR, main building.

Oriental Rug Sale—the Last week.

For only one week longer will the present oportunity to save considerable money in the purchase of a beautiful Oriental Rug be available. Great success has been the reward of the present Semi-Annual Sale. Our stock at the beginning was at its best in variety and desirability, and has since been replenished from time to time by new Rugs, just out of bond.

To those who are furnishing a home, to others seeking a peculiarly pleasing holiday gift, and to the many who delight in collecting these beautiful specimens of Oriental handiwork, we commend this sale as the most favorable opportunity that will present itself until the next recurrence of this semi-annual event. RUG DEPARTMENT, 5th floor, main building.

Kid Gloves for Holiday Presents.



Thousands and thousands of pairs of Kid Gloves will be sold over our counters during the next month, to serve as holiday gifts. Where perfection is imperative, as in goods purchased for presents, the buying public of Chicago seems to very generally apreciate the desirability of our Gloves. The "Alexandre" and "Jay" trade-marks stand for superiority in fit, style and quality—their fame is international. Gloves from these peerless factories cost no more and in many instances less than other so-called best makes. Our standard prices are

$1, $1.15, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.85, $1.90 and $2

Basement Department—A large line of Good Gloves, chiefly clasp fastenings, in staple colors, with embroidered backs; new, good styles; very serviceable gloves. Gauging them by our competitors' prices these gloves are easily worth 85c Our price........ **65c**

2-Clasp Gloves with embroidered backs, good style, good quality; very serviceable; just the gloves for shopping and general wear; worth considerably more than our price..... **75c**

Strong Substantial Gloves, in good staple colors and black and white; will give splendid service; unduplicated elsewhere at anything like so low a price........ **85c**

Real Kid Gloves, of very fine quality, patent clasp and lacing. This lot is composed of several lines of different makes, all of which usually sell at higher prices. We consider them superior to any gloves sold at the same price elsewhere in America........ **$1.15**

Sale of Lined and Other Heavy Gloves.

We have made special arrangements for a great sale of an enormous variety of Warm Gloves and Mittens for men, women and children. We feel sure that the demand for the strong values offered will prove the correctness of our judgment in providing extra space for this sale. Sale occurs in both departments, 1st floor, annex and basement. These are some of the items:

Men's and Women's Lined Gloves and Mittens—extra values at........ **$1 and $1.25**

Men's and Women's Scotch Knit Gloves........ **25c, 35c and 50c**

Children's Wool Mittens........ **20c, 25c and 35c**

Women's and Misses' Pure Silk Mittens........ **50c and 75c**

Children's Mocha Mittens........ **50c and 75c**

Children's Kid Mittens, with fur tops........ **50c, 75c and $1**

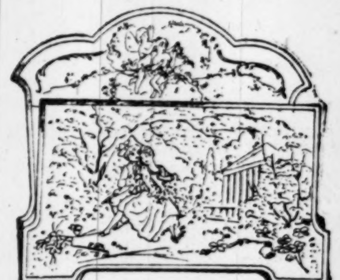
Men's Working Gloves and Mittens, warmly lined........ **35c, 50c, and 75c**

Women's Silk Gloves, silk lined—black only........ **$1, $1.25, and $1.50**

Women's and Men's Fur Gloves—large variety at low prices.

Glove Certificates issued for any amount, at the Glove departments, on 1st floor, annex.

Fancy Work Dept.—Holiday Novelties.



FRENCH NOVELTIES—Various useful and ornamental articles in very pretty hand-painted designs and delicate colorings. Make very showy and dainty gifts. We quote prices on some of these novelties:

Stationery Holders (shown in cut), **$1.65.** Double Picture Frames, **$1.25.** Single Picture Frames, **65c** Clipping Cases, dainty articles, **$1.25.**

Magazine Covers, **$1.50.** Handkerchief Boxes, **$1.50.** Glove Boxes, **$1.50.** Necktie Boxes, **$1.50.** Boxes for Cards, **$1.10.** Fancy Pin Boxes, **$1.50.** And other articles of the same pretty design.

FLAG PICTURE FRAMES, specially reduced to close. **25c**

A large line of beautiful TRIMMED SCRAP-BASKETS and SATIN-LINED WORK BASKETS—many new and pretty effects.

Our LEATHER SCRAP-BASKETS for libraries are novel and not shown elsewhere.

Special prices on SAMPLE PILLOWS. The "Ballet Girl" College Pillow is a late novelty.

Free Lessons in Art Embroidery given by a competent instructress. Details at the Dept.

Fancy Hosiery for Holiday Gifts.

We show a very large and handsome collection of Fancy Hosiery for women and children, in silk, lisle thread and cashmere, imported especially for the holiday trade. The display includes the finest productions of the leading hosiery manufacturers of the world. Many of them are masterpieces of skillful weaving and are not duplicated elsewhere. Illustrating the wide range of these pretty novelties, we quote:

Women's Lisle Thread Hose, in Fancy Roman stripes, latest combinations of colorings—three or more pairs put up in handsome boxes—per pair........ **35c, 50c and 75c**

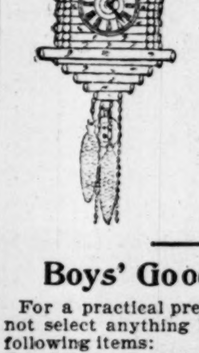
Women's Lisle Thread Hose, in fancy plaids and checks; beautiful combinations of colorings; also in handsome openwork effects—three or more pairs put up in fancy box—per pair........ **50c to $1.75**

Women's Pure Thread Silk Hose—one or more pairs put up in handsome box—per pair........ **$1.45 to $4.50**

Women's Fancy Silk Hosiery in a bewildering assortment of two toned effects; Roman stripes, embroidered and openwork insteps, and fancy designs in great variety—one or more pairs put up in handsome box—per pair........ **$2.50 to $45.00**

Children's Imported Tartan Plaid Cashmere Hosiery, in genuine Scotch effects—per pair........ **35c to $1.25**

Bicycle and Golf Hosiery—great variety in the popular colorings, with handsome tops—per pair........ **50c to $4.00**



"Log Cabin" Cuckoo Clocks.

An entirely new and unique design. The best movement, German walnut case, with colored deer head. These clocks strike the hours and half hours and cuckoo appears and calls at each strike. Height, 20 inches; width, 14 inches. Our special price

$6.45

1st floor, annex.

Boys' Good Clothing.

For a practical present for a boy you cannot select anything better than one of the following items:

Boys' House Coats (sizes 8 to 16).... **$5 to $9**

Boys' Mackintoshes (sizes 6 to 16)........ **$4.50 to $15**

Boys' White Vests (sizes 9 to 16)........ **$2.50 and $3**

Boys' Fancy Vests (sizes 9 to 16). **$5 to 6.75**

Boys' Knee Pants Tuxedo Suits (sizes 9 to 16)........ **$15 to $27.50**

Boys' Sweaters (sizes 3 to 16) best quality........ **$2.50**

Boys' Sweaters (sizes 3 to 16)........ **$1.95**

Boys' Three-Piece Knee Pants Dress Suits (sizes 10 to 16)........ **$10 to $27.50**

Boys' Two-Piece Knee Pants Suits (sizes 7 to 16)........ **$5 to $15**

Boys' White Serge Sailor Suits (sizes 3 to 11) with fancy plaid silk over collar and shield—special to close........ **$5**

Boys' Reefers (sizes 3 to 16)...... **$5 to $15**

Misses' and Girls' Dressmaking.

We have recently established a new dressmaking section for the proper production of Misses' and Girls' fashionable garments, to order. It is in charge of a specialist in this line. On our beautiful Dressmaking Floor (8th floor, State-st.).

Women's Neckwear.

BASEMENT DEPARTMENT.

1,000 Manufacturer's Samples.

Including the new fall designs in Silk and Chiffon Blouse Fronts, Taffeta and Lace Four-in-Hand Stocks, Yokes, Lace and Mull Ties, and the new Stock Collars—all at

½ Regular Prices.

Fans.

We invite inspection of Chicago's largest, best, and most interesting stock of Fans. Our prices are unquestionably the lowest. We show an ample variety of

Real Lace Fans,
Real Antique Fans,
Real Ivory Fans,
Real Tortoise Shell Fans,
Fine Ostrich Fans,
Fancy Feather Fans,
Empire Fans,
Monogram Fans,
New Spangled Fans,
Novelty Fans,
Hand-painted Fans,
Gauze Fans,
Decorated Fans,
Dinner-favor Fans,
Children's Fans,
Misses' Fans,

and

REPRODUCTIONS OF ANTIQUE FANS.

Some SPECIAL ITEMS are:

Fancy Paper Fans........ [illegible]

Fancy Paper Fans with bone sticks. [illegible]

Decorated Gauze Fans........ [illegible]

Spangled Gauze Fans........ [illegible]

Fancy Spangled Gauze Fans........ [illegible]

Fancy Spangled and Decorated Fans—a great variety........ [illegible]

Fancy Spangled and Decorated Gauze Fans, fancy sticks........ **$2.00 to** [illegible]

Spangled Gauze Fans with mother of pearl sticks, 1,700 spangles........ [illegible]

Ostrich Fans, black, with real tortoise shell sticks........ **$3.00 and** [illegible]

More elaborate but proportionately priced fans........ **$6.00 to** [illegible]

Butterick Patterns

and Fashion Publications, sold on 1st floor of main building. A complete line at all times.